The Bee

BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE.

EIGHTH YEAR. EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1897. NO. 8

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

How the New President Will Be Inaugurated.

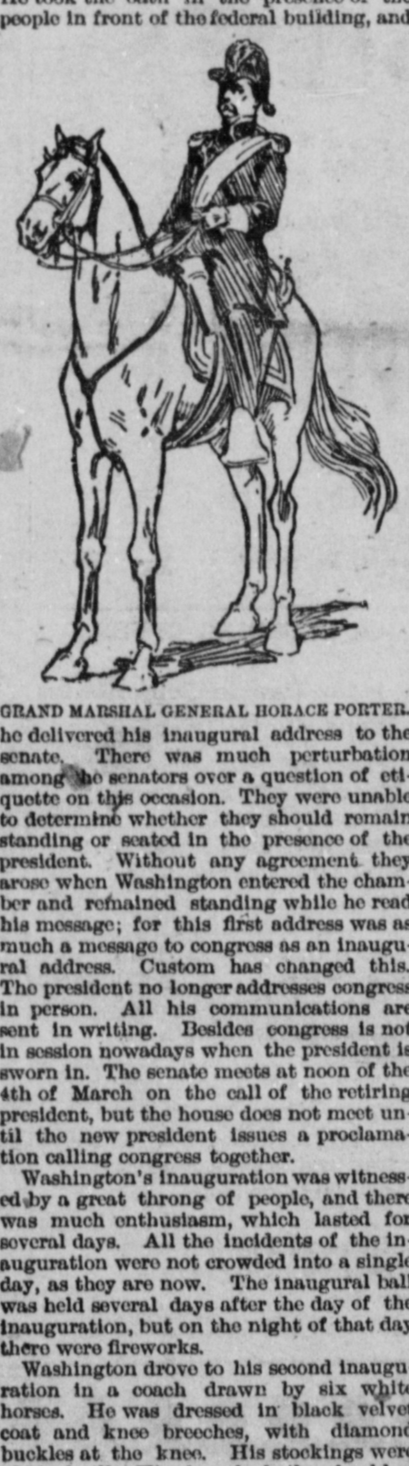
THE TRIP TO THE CAPITOL.

Cannon Will Announce the Taking of the Oath.

The Great Parade From Capitol to White House—Contrast Between the Present Display and That of Other Times—The Great Ball In the Pension Building.

The first president of the United States to take the oath in Washington was Jefferson, and it is one of the traditions of history that he rode to the capitol, hitched his horse with his own hand and went without escort in to the senate chamber, where he was sworn in. This story, though, has another version, which is sustained by some authority. It is said that Jefferson was living in a boarding place not far from the capitol, and on the day of the inauguration he walked to the senate chamber in a very democratic way and entered without escort. He went back to the boarding house and sat, as was his custom, at the foot of the table that evening, and when some one offered to congratulate him he said that he would rather be congratulated at the end of his administration than at the beginning of it. There is no doubt of Jefferson's "simplicity" in his official relations. Though he had been accustomed to the life of a planter having a small army of slaves at his beck and call, he refused to observe the ceremonies which Washington and his friends had thought should be a part of the tribute to the great office of president, and he was found by a foreign minister one day blacking his own boots.

Washington was escorted from his home at Mount Vernon to Elizabethport, spending one night at Princeton, where he was to be present afterward at a famous graduation day of the university; and at Trenton young girls strewed flowers in his path. From Elizabethport he went by barge to New York, still under formal escort, and his entry to New York was of a triumphal character. His inauguration was a severely formal affair, preceded by prayer and followed by attendance on divine service. He took the oath in the presence of the people in front of the federal building, and



GRAND MARSHAL GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

he delivered his inaugural address to the senate. There was much perturbation among the senators over a question of etiquette on this occasion. They were unable to determine whether they should remain standing or seated in the presence of the president. Without any agreement they arose when Washington entered the chamber and remained standing while he read his message; for this first address was as much a message to congress as an inaugural address. Custom has changed this. The president no longer addresses congress in person. All his communications are sent in writing. Besides congress is not in session nowadays when the president is sworn in. The senate meets at noon of the 4th of March on the call of the retiring president, but the house does not meet until the new president issues a proclamation calling congress together.

Washington's inauguration was witnessed by a great throng of people, and there was much enthusiasm, which lasted for several days. All the incidents of the inauguration were not crowded into a single day, as they are now. The inaugural ball was held several days after the day of the inauguration, but on the night of that day there were fireworks.

Washington drove to his second inauguration in a coach drawn by six white horses. He was dressed in black velvet coat and knee breeches, with diamond buckles at the knee. His stockings were of black silk. His shoes had silver buckles. His hair was powdered and held in place by a black silk bag. He wore a dress sword, with a highly ornamented hilt. Washington took the oath in the hall of the house of representatives, read his address to the assembled senators and representatives and withdrew. A great gathering witnessed his arrival at the temporary capitol and his departure from it and cheered him boisterously.

Washington was again the chief figure of the inauguration when Adams was sworn in. Six months before he had made public his historic farewell address to the people of the United States. The nation had trusted so much to his sagacity and patriotism that there was a feeling of uncertainty as well as sorrow when he was about to turn his trust over to Mr. Adams. Sorrow was in the ascendant, and there was not a dry eye in the hall of the house of representatives when John Adams took the oath.

During the administration of Mr. Adams the capital was removed to Washington, and Jefferson was inaugurated in this city, as I have said. He would not countenance formality in the matter of his inauguration any more that he would permit it afterward when he was in the White House.

Adams had been accompanied to his inauguration by Washington, but he did not accompany Jefferson to the capitol. Instead, he left Washington before daybreak on the 4th of March to drive to his home in Massachusetts. He was disappointed bitterly because he was not elected for a second term, as Washington had been, and he never recovered from his chagrin. In after years Johnson refused to accompany his successor to the capitol. But these cases are exceptional. It was the custom for the president elect to take a seat at the speaker's desk. Jefferson sat between Vice President Burr and Chief Justice Marshall just before he took the oath. Whether he returned to his boarding house or went to the White House after the ceremony is a matter of dispute. One historian says he rode to the White House without escort and there held an informal reception in the evening, shaking hands with all who called to pay their respects. Washington and Adams had not shaken hands with their visitors. Jefferson was the originator of that much abused custom. Jefferson's second term was begun as unostentatiously as the first. There was a goodly crowd of people in the galleries of the

CHARLES J. BELL.
[Chairman of the executive committee.]

house, but they would have been but a handful compared with the crowds which will attend the McKinley ceremony.

James Madison had a really great crowd in attendance at his inauguration. There was a show of ceremony for the first time in 12 years, and 10,000 people, according to the estimate of the historian, congregated about the capitol unable to gain admittance. There was a parade, in which regular troops of infantry and cavalry took part, and salutes were fired at the navy yard and at Fort Washington, not far below the city. The troops escorted the president from the capitol to the White House. In the evening a reception was held in Davis' hotel, on Louisiana avenue, between Four and a Half and Sixth streets, which was attended by the president. And The National Intelligencer records the fact that 400 people were present on this festive occasion.

Since Madison's time the ceremonial accompanying the inauguration has grown more elaborate. Jackson and William Henry Harrison rode to the capitol on horseback, but not in the simple style which tradition credits to Jefferson. Each had a military escort. In 1833 Jackson rode to the capitol with Van Buren in a phaeton made of wood from the old Constitution.

Only the inauguration of Hayes was uneventful compared with those which preceded and have followed it. Mr. Hayes came into town quietly, took the oath on Sunday (which was the 4th of March) and went to the capitol to deliver his address Monday. There was no ball to mark his inauguration — only a torchlight procession.

President Elect and Mrs. McKinley say goodby to their two story frame house in Canton, where they have spent many happy days, with a touch of regret. In that house have come to them their greatest triumphs. I say their triumphs because all that Major McKinley has belongs to both of them in the fullest degree. It was in that house that they received the news of Mr. McKinley's nomination, and there the news of his success at the polls was flashed to them over the special wires.

Until Major McKinley is inaugurated his home will be at he Ebbitt house. With his party, in addition to his wife, are his mother, his two nieces, his brother, Abner McKinley, and probably Mark Hanna and his family. Quite likely his inaugural address will not receive its finishing touches until just before the inaugural ceremonies. Making an inaugural address is a very serious matter, for, however poorly a president may carry out the policy which he announces at his inauguration, the American people always take his utterances seriously.

Major McKinley will see few visitors except the members of his cabinet to be. All of them are expected to be here. And then his great and good friend, Mr. Hanna, will be in and out of his rooms at all hours no doubt. But the office seeker will be kept at the outer gate.

General Porter, the marshal of the inaugural parade, will call and submit the plan of that display for Major McKinley's approval. The senate committee which has charge of the inaugural ceremony will call to notify him what will be expected of him Thursday. Some of the senators and representatives who knew him when he was in the house will be admitted to his reception room.

There is no likelihood that he will leave the hotel at all until accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, he takes a carriage for the White House Wednesday evening, to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland at dinner. This is not in accordance with "time honored custom," as has been said. Adams and Johnson, as I told you at the begin-

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.
[Chairman of the reception committee.]

ning of this story, did not even wait to see their successors inaugurated. Down to the Harrison administration there was scant courtesy shown the incoming president by the one retiring. Mrs. Cleveland left Mrs. Harrison to get into the White House as best she could eight years ago. Mrs. Harrison's daughter, Mrs. McKee, heaped coals of fire on Mrs. Cleveland's head four years later by showing her every possible courtesy, and the Clevelands are following her example when they invite the McKinleys to dine.

There will be only four at that dinner if the present plans are not changed. When it is over, the president and the president elect—who are so strangely sympathetic for men of opposite party interests—will have a long talk no doubt about the condition of public affairs, and Mr. Cleveland will deliver the good will of the shop to his successor, as on the next day at noon he will surrender to him the goods and the lease of the store.

At 9 or 10 o'clock the McKinleys will drive back to the Ebbitt house.

With what anxious eyes 100,000 people will look out at the morning sky Thursday next! The record of inauguration days is not encouraging. Most of them have been bleak if not stormy, and clear weather means so much to the visitor and to the Washington man as well. For one, there is the parade and the ceremony at the capitol. For the other there is not only pleasure, but profit, to consider. And profits under any conditions are not going to be what were expected this time. Perhaps the hard times are to blame. Some people say the railroad rates are too high; some that the hotels, with their prices doubled again and again, are keeping people away. This is harvest time for the people of Washington, and, from feed to grand stand seats, the visitor will pay full value for everything he gets. Some of the seats in the stands will sell for as much as $5 and $10, and windows from which the parade can be seen are held in some cases at $300 and $400.

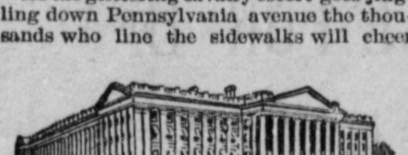
Whatever the cause, the number of visitors promised is not so great as in some former years, but there will be an enormous crowd, and every inch of sleeping room in every hotel and boarding house in Washington has been reserved. Even now people are being turned away from hotels or accepted for only a day or two. Men and women will walk the streets on Wednesday night.

Major McKinley will ride to the capitol about 11:30 Thursday morning. Troop A of Cleveland will be his personal escort. It is one of the finest militia troops in the United States. It was organized in 1877 by Colonel William H. Harris, a veteran of the civil war. It has taken part in the inauguration of Governor Charles Foster of Ohio, 1880, the inauguration of President Garfield in the following year, the funeral of President Garfield, the international military encampment at Chicago, 1887; the inauguration of Governor J. B. Foraker, 1888; the centennial celebration at New York, 1889. It has acted as escort to President Garfield, President Hayes, President Cleveland and President Harrison on different occasions.

The escort of the president in the parade will be the Eighth regiment, infantry, O. N. G., which is composed of companies organized in the counties Major McKinley has represented in congress. Three of the 12 companies, the hospital corps and the signal corps are located in Canton.

The sidewalks of the streets through which Mr. McKinley will pass on his way to the capitol will be thronged. The streets themselves will be kept clear and the crowd will be kept in check by ropes stretched breast high along the curb.

As the glittering cavalry escort goes jingling down Pennsylvania avenue the thousands who line the sidewalks will cheer



TREASURY BUILDING.
[Where the procession will pass.]

themselves hoarse, and Major McKinley will bow to right and left in acknowledgment of their greeting.

But a greater crowd will be waiting for him on the plaza at the east front of the capitol, when, after the interlude in the senate chamber, he is escorted to the broad platform where he is to take the oath. Ten thousand men, women and children will stand expectantly, patiently waiting for his appearance. When he comes, escorted by a member of the senate committee, this great crowd will send up a shout which can be heard for half a mile. If rain is falling, the president elect will stand under an umbrella. But not the people in his audience. Should any one venture to raise an umbrella in that crowd, it will be beaten down and torn to ribbons in a minute.

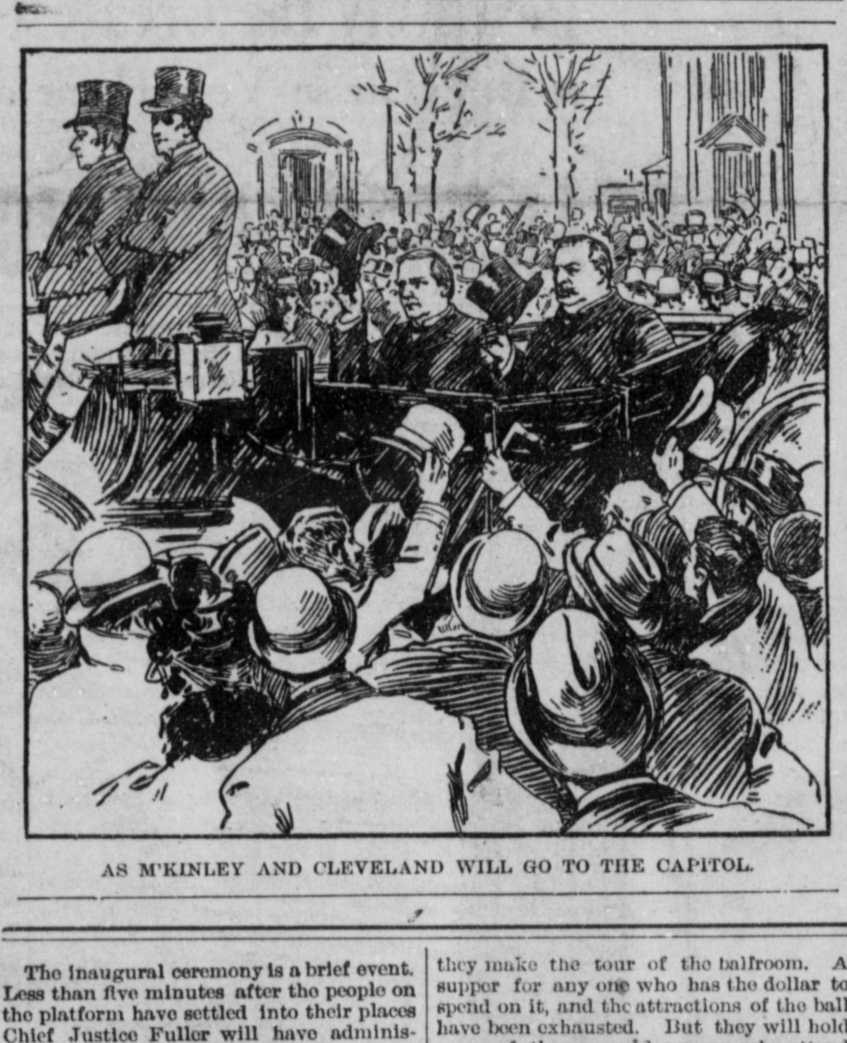
breeze. On all the side streets around the capitol men in uniform will await the signal to start. First the president's escort will move. Ahead of it will ride Grand Marshal Porter, in full military uniform, with particolored sash, and his glittering aids. Behind will come the carriage drawn by four horses in which the president and Mr. Cleveland will ride. Then will come the troops of the regular army, the national guard, the organizations of veterans, and finally the political clubs. Forty thousand men will march if present promises are fulfilled, and, at the rate of 12,000 men an hour, it will take them 3 hours and 20 minutes to pass the president's reviewing stand, in front of the White House.

At this reviewing stand the president and Mr. Cleveland will part. President McKinley will take his place at the front of the stand, and, raising his hat in response to the salutes of those who pass, will review the whole of the parade, from the grand marshal to the last of the McKinley and Hobart clubs. Then he will go to the White House to rest until the hour for the ball. It was dark four years ago when the review was completed.

There have been inaugural balls since the day of Washington. The only presidents who failed to celebrate their induction into office in that way, I believe, were Jefferson and Hayes. Three of the balls have been held in the pension building, where the ball next Thursday will occur. They are gorgeous, glittering, glaring frauds, these inaugural balls. They are not balls at all. They are promenade concerts, for the crowd is so dense that movement of any kind is difficult, and dancing is impossible. But they are splendid as spectacles. Ten thousand men in black and women in gorgeous gowns will crowd the pension building next Thursday night. Brilliant lights, bright draperies and thou-

ZACHARY TAYLOR ON THE WAY TO THE CAPITOL.

sands of beautiful flowers will make the great hall splendid. Two big bands will fill the air with harmony, and at 11 o'clock the closely packed crowds will catch a fleeting glimpse of the president and vice president, with their wives, as

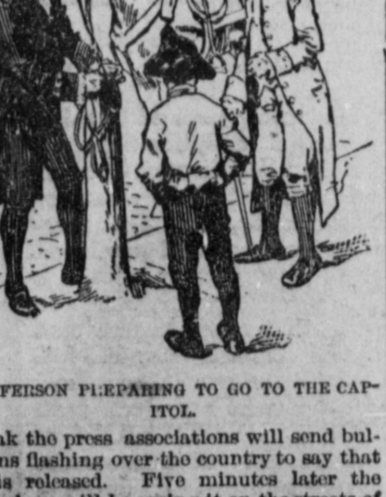


AS M'KINLEY AND CLEVELAND WILL GO TO THE CAPITOL.

The inaugural ceremony is a brief event. Less than five minutes after the people on the platform have settled into their places Chief Justice Fuller will have administered the oath, Mr. McKinley will have kissed the open Bible and Mr. Cleveland will have joined the army of has beens. Mr. Cleveland will be there to see the act, and no doubt he will view with a feeling of relief this act which takes a turbulent people off his hands.

A man in uniform, flag in hand, will stand at one end of the inaugural platform. As the president kisses the book the flag will drop. Another man at the north end of the capitol will pass the signal along. I am taking longer to tell it than it will take for the signal to flash to the gunners standing a quarter of a mile away with lanyard in hand. As the new president turns to the front of the platform the cheers of the multitude on the plaza will be answered by the booming of cannon, carrying the news to the whole city.

The inaugural address will be delivered from manuscript. Long before it has been completed you may read it, for the newspapers will have it in type on Thursday morning, and as the president begins to



JEFFERSON PREPARING TO GO TO THE CAPITOL.

speak the press associations will send bulletins flashing over the country to say that it is released. Five minutes later the newsboys will be crying it on the streets of almost every city in the United States.

When the address is completed, and not before, that immense throng will melt away from the plaza and go to pack the sidewalks and fill the wooden stands which have been built on all the public reservations along Pennsylvania avenue. Gayly decorated these stands will be, and from the windows of the buildings on the broad avenue 50,000 flags will flaunt in the

they make the tour of the ballroom. A supper for any one who has the dollar to spend on it, and the attractions of the ball have been exhausted. But they will hold many of the men and women who attend until the dawn begins to break. Long before that time the new president will be in the White House sleeping off the fatigues of the day.

Workmen have been busy in the pension building for more than a week preparing for the ball. In the decorations of the ballroom finer results are achieved than ever before. All spectacular effects have been avoided and a more artistic and harmonious arrangement of flowers, lights and bunting secured. About $13,000 has been spent by the inaugural committee in decorating the main ballroom and the private rooms set apart for the use of the presidential and vice presidential parties. The great height of the court of the pension building, where the ball will be held, has been overcome by bunting festooned from the center of each of the three divisions of the court to the top of the second gallery. The bare walls everywhere and all of the smaller pillars have been covered with bunting as a background for the flowers and greens which are prominent features of the decorations. The bunting and thousands of tiny electric fairy lamps have been used principally to bring out in greater relief the floral designs.

The president and vice president, with their families, will be in charge of a reception committee, of which Major General Nelson A. Miles is the chairman. The cost of tickets to the ball is $5 for each person, and it is expected that the $50,000 received from the sale of tickets will pay all the expenses of the inauguration except those at the capitol, for which congress provides. No invitations to the ball are necessary to secure tickets, and none is issued except to foreign ministers. Tickets may be had by any one at the price named.

A HOTEL SCENE.

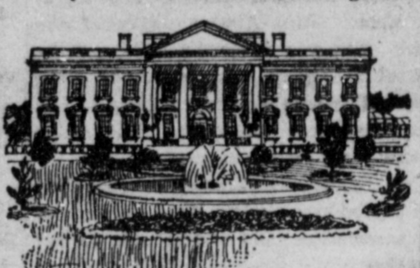
The promenade concert which precedes the ball will consist of six selections, and the dance programmes will contain 28 numbers.

The ball will be held on Thursday night, and, in addition, a series of five inaugural grand concerts will be given in the ballroom on the following Friday, and the ball decorations remaining in place.

The first concert will be given at 10:30 o'clock Friday morning in honor of the United States army, represented by General Miles and staff. At the concert the Republican Glee club of Columbus, O., will sing a number of patriotic airs. At 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon a concert will be given in honor of the United States navy, represented by Rear Admirals Walker and Ramsay, and at night the concert will be given in honor of the states of the Union, represented by the governors of the states and their staffs. The concert Saturday afternoon will be in honor of congress, represented by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house. The last concert, Saturday night, will be in honor of the United States and will consist of music by the Twenty-second Regiment band and a chorus of 500 voices. Admission to each concert will be 50 cents. The object of these concerts is to give the people of Washington and the visitors to the city who cannot afford to attend the ball an opportunity to see the ballroom decorations.

Although the Pennsylvania national guard finds it impossible to attend the inauguration in a body, several companies are coming, and the probabilities are that the parade will be very large. General Horace Porter of New York, the grand marshal, with the members of his staff, has long been busy with the details of arranging the divisions. General Porter will have as his chief of staff Mr. A. Noel Blakeman of New York city, Colonel H. C. Corbin of the United States army as adjutant general, and Captain John A. Johnson of the United States army as chief of aids, with Captain William Edward Horton of the D. C. N. G., special aid and military secretary.

The parade will be organized in two grand divisions—one civic and the other military. General Grenville M. Dodge will



THE WHITE HOUSE.

be chief marshal of the first grand division, to be composed of military organizations. He will have as his chief of staff General Huidekoper of New York and Colonel Joseph P. Sanger of the United States army, adjutant general. This military grand division will be subdivided into three separate divisions.

The first division will be organized into two brigades, the first comprising United States troops as well as the naval battalions. This first brigade will be commanded by Major General Wesley Merritt of the United States army. The second brigade will be composed of the national guard of the District of Columbia, 1,500 strong, and the Washington High School cadets, 400 strong, all under the command of General Cecil Clay of the District of Columbia national guard.

The second division of the military grand division will be composed of the national guards of the various states, headed respectively by the governor and staff of each state and arranged in order from front to rear in the order in which the states entered the Union.

The third division of the military grand division will be composed of all veteran organizations, including the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal legion, the Medal of Honor legion, the Union Veterans' union, the Union Veteran legion, the regular Army and Navy union, etc.

This third division will be commanded by General O. O. Howard of the United States army, with General S. S. Burdett, past commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, as his chief of staff.

The civil grand division will be commanded by Mr. B. H. Warner of the city of Washington as chief marshal and will be made of civic clubs of all descriptions. Prominent in this grand division will be the Republican National league, of which Mr. D. D. Woodmansee of Cincinnati, its president, will act as marshal.

Conspicuous among the civic organizations in line will be the delegation of about 200 students from the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa. Governor Bushnell of Ohio will command a military division. Other governors who are expected to attend accompanied by their staffs are Griggs of New Jersey, Black of New York and Hastings of Pennsylvania.

The United States regular troops grand division will be composed of one battalion of engineers from Willets Point, N. Y.; two regiments of infantry, the Seventeenth from Columbus barracks and the Ninth from Sacket's Harbor, one regiment

PLAZA AND EAST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL.
[Where the president will be inaugurated.]

of cavalry, four troops from Fort Meyer and four from Fort Ethan Allen, 12 batteries of heavy artillery, marching as infantry, and two light batteries. The national guard of the states will be represented in the parade by several regiments and independent commands. A large number of separate companies also are expected to be present. Pennsylvania may have 1,200 men in line, and Ohio's representation will be unexpectedly small.

The parade will start from the east front of the capitol and will march west along Pennsylvania avenue, past the president's reviewing stand in front of the White House, to Washington circle, returning on K street to Mount Vernon square, where it will disband. General Porter will review the parade on K street at McPherson square.

The decorations of the city, which are practically complete, are unusually attractive. The reviewing stands for the first time will be decorated by the inaugural committee in accordance with a general design furnished by the Floral Exchange of Philadelphia. The president's reviewing stand will be exceptionally fine, the design for it having been selected from a large number received in answer to an offer of a prize for the best. Colonel Wright of the public comfort committee reports that the applications for quarters are rapidly increasing, and every indication points to a large crowd. Nevertheless Colonel Wright says there are good accommodations for all who may come and at reasonable rates.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Bedouin and Egyptians.

R. Talbot Kelly, the English artist, writes a paper for The Century entitled "In the Desert With the Bedouin," for which he furnishes many striking illustrations. Concerning the Arabs, Mr. Kelly says: Lacking education themselves, their respect for superior knowledge is great, and they eagerly listen to and absorb such information as may be gleaned in their casual intercourse with the peoples met during their wanderings. However, great as is their respect for knowledge, they hold horsemanship in still greater esteem, and I attribute much of my success in dealing with the Arabs to the fact that I could ride the half wild desert stallions, in which my previous experience of rough riding in Marocco stood me in good stead. Indeed, their contempt for their neighbors the Egyptians is completely expressed in their common reference to them as "those dirty Egyptians who cannot ride a horse."

I may here remark that in their habits and persons the Bedouins are very clean people—a claim the most ardent admirer of the Egyptians can hardly maintain in their case, and I have known of Arabs who, obliged to cross the delta, have carried out with them sufficient desert sand with which to cover the ground before they would deign to pitch their tents or sit upon the "dirty soil of Masr." Differing from the Egyptians in many essential points, their love for dumb animals is in marked contrast to the cruelty practiced upon them by nearly all classes in Egypt. But perhaps in no way is the contrast more clearly shown than by the respect in which the Bedouins hold their womankind. Moslems of the strictest type, they seem to practice all that is good in Mohammedanism, and avail themselves but little of its license.

Standard Time.

"Standard time" is a system of time measurement established in this country in 1883. It started among railroad men and was adopted by the people at large in October and November. Its peculiarity consists in dividing the country into belts of 15 degrees each and taking the time of some important place within each belt as the standard time for all places in that belt. The time of any belt is thus one hour earlier than that of the belt west and one hour later than that of the belt east of it. The eastern belt takes the time of places on the 75 degrees meridian west of Greenwich, and is thus just five hours later than Greenwich time; central time is that of the 90 degrees meridian; mountain time is that of the 105 degrees meridian, and Pacific time that of the 120 degrees meridian. In use the system saves the necessity of changing one's watch continually in traveling. For instance, before the system was adopted, a person traveling from Boston to Washington would have from three to five different times to remember. He would leave Boston by Boston time, Providence by Providence time, New London by New York time, New York by Philadelphia time and Baltimore by Washington time. Now he travels with only one time, and that is what he has to begin with. If he goes west of Pittsburg, he sets his watch just one hour back; if west of Bismarck, he moves it another hour back, and if he goes to the Pacific coast he sets it a third hour back.—New York Sun.

The Snail's House.

The snail's house is by no means impregnable. There is a tiny insect which fixes itself to the edge of the shell with the aid of its sucker and in this position waits patiently for days. The snail puts off as long as he can the fatal moment, till at last, overcome by hunger or nearly stifled in his prison, he decides to open his door. The insect slips in and sets to work to eat the unfortunate mollusk, which affords him board and lodging gratis.

His Epitaph.

"Hear what they are going to put on the old planter's tombstone?"

"No. What?"

"He wouldn't raise anything but corn on his plantation, so the epitaph is to be, 'Corn, but not for cotton.'"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Cured After Suffering 15 Years.

Mr. E. B. Hackett, a prominent Dry Goods Merchant, of Morganfield, Ky., suffered for years with Constipation and Indigestion, and was prevailed upon by a traveling man to use Carlstedt's German Liver Powder, saying it had done him great good. He gave it a trial and he began to feel better after the first dose. After using it, Mr. Hackett, who was troubled with Piles, was surprised to find himself cured of this most dreaded of all afflictions. He is now a well man and does not have to use any medicine. It cures and you do not become a slave to the medicine. If you are effected in this manner, give it a trial, as it will only cost you 25cts, and should it not prove as we say, the druggist will refund to you your money. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

The patent office is the only bureau of the Government that is self-sustaining. The fund derived from fees now amounts to four and a half million of dollars. About 25,000 patents are issued yearly.

A Well Known Physician,

Dr. W. R. McDowell, of Central City, Ky., says German Liver Powder is the best family medicine made, and no home should be without it. Price 25cts. Money refunded where not satisfactory. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

The mines in the Jellico district are working on very little time at present.

To say something is one thing, to prove it is another. We can't prove that Dr. Bell's Pine-Ta-Honey is the best cough remedy on earth unless you will try it. If you do this and don't agree with us you get your money back from any druggist.

The colored people of the United States support about 24,000 church organizations with property worth $27,000,000 and have 4,000,000 church communicants.

JUMBO BLUING.
Trade Mark.
A Quart for 5 Cents.
DOES NOT STREAK THE CLOTHES.
The blest Bluing made, Take no other. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

The receipts from dairy products in Iowa was $42,000,000. This was more than the combined yield of all the silver mines in the country.

In Holland there are ten thousand windmills employed in sawing timber, beating hemp, grinding corn, and pumping water from the lowlands into the canals.

Not long ago a farmer who lives three miles from here, came to my store before breakfast and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He said their little boy had a bad cold, and as they had used what they had in the house his wife would not let him go to plow until he came and got another bottle. The little boy who was with him remarked, "Now I will soon be well for Chamberlain's 'toff' medicine always cures me." R. C. McElroy, Black Haw, Pa. In speaking of this remedy, Mr. McElroy said people came from far and wide to his store to get it, and many of them would not know what to do without it. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store, Earlington; Ben T. Robinson, Mortons Gap: George King, St. Charles

WARNING.

We wish to caution all users of Simmons Liver Regulator on a subject of the deepest interest and importance to their health—perhaps their lives. The sole proprietors and makers of Simmons Liver Regulator learn that customers are often deceived by buying and taking some medicine of a similar appearance or taste, believing it to be Simmons Liver Regulator. We warn you that unless the word Regulator is on the package or bottle, that it is not Simmons Liver Regulator. No one else makes, or ever has made Simmons Liver Regulator, or anything called Simmons Liver Regulator, but J. H. Zeilin & Co., and no medicine made by anyone else is the same. We alone can put it up, and we cannot be responsible, if other medicines represented as the same do not help you as you are led to expect they will. Bear this fact well in mind, if you have been in the habit of using a medicine which you supposed to be Simmons Liver Regulator, because the name was somewhat like it, and the package did not have the word Regulator on it, you have been imposed upon and have not been taking Simmons Liver Regulator at all. The Regulator has been favorably known for many years, and all who use it know how necessary it is for Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, and all disorders arising from a Diseased Liver.

We ask you to look for yourselves, and see that Simmons Liver Regulator, which you can readily distinguish by the Red Z on wrapper, and by our name, is the only medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

L. & N. RAILROAD
THE GREAT
THROUGH TRUNK LINE
between the cities of
Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville
Evansville, St. Louis,
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Mobile and New Orleans,
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From above cities to Nashville and Chattanooga, making direct connection
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Nice Line of Druggists' Sundries
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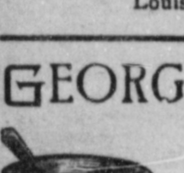

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Pullman Vestibuled Train Service with Newest and Finest Day Coaches, Sleepers and Dining Cars
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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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Watchmaker and Jeweler
Late with Tabor Bros., Manufacturing Jewelers, Dallas, Tex., and Ernest Wiggers, Nashville, Tennessee. Am prepared to do
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Office at Walker & Twyman's, Main street, west of Railroad.
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St. Louis or Chicago.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, SLEEPERS, DINING CARS, CHAIR CARS (SEATS FREE).
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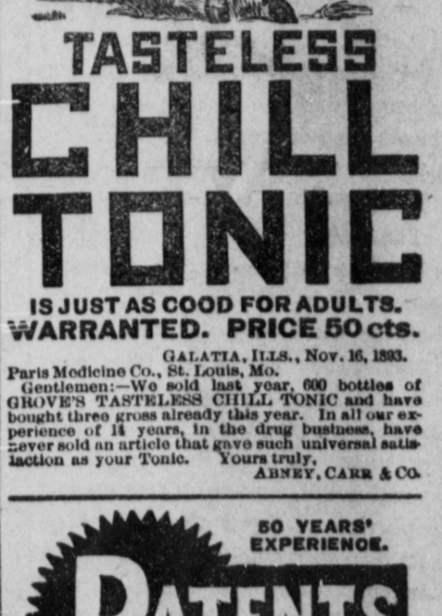
GROVES



TASTELESS CHILL TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ABNEY, CARR & CO.

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The Bee

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Specimen copies mailed free on application.
Correspondents wanted in all parts of the county. Address us for particulars.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1897.

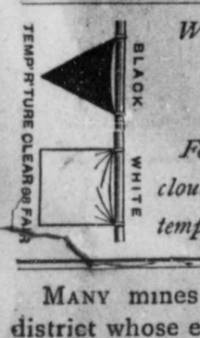
ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

MARBLE—We are authorized to announce Hon. William Marble, of Princeton, as a candidate for Circuit Judge in this, the Fourth Judicial District, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

STATE SENATE.

ROBINSON—We are authorized to announce Ben T. Robinson as a candidate for State Senator, from the counties of Hopkins and Christian, subject to the action of the Republican party.



WEATHER FORECAST.

For Thursday, partly cloudy and slowly rising temperature.

MANY mines in the Pittsburg district whose employes have submitted to concessions in the mining rate are now only working half time and some have shut down. There is not enough business to go around and the only way to get new customers is to take them from competitors by cutting rates and losing money. About ten million bushels will go down the river on the present rise to crowd markets already overstocked. Coal at Cincinnati is selling at 4 cts per bushel.

IN North Carolina there has been a progressive movement for good roads. Each county holds an election to decide how much money to raise by taxation for road purposes. They are working convicts on their roads and report that it costs less to work them on the highways than to feed them in the jails, averaging about 20 cents per day for board, clothes, medical attention and salaries of the guards. The State has a population of 1,600,000, but 3,700 of whom are foreigners.

THE *Manufacturer's Record* offers for the adoption of the South for the 1897 campaign the following single-plank platform: "Resolved, that we all unite in a persistent effort to awaken public interest in material affairs; to encourage home enterprises; to give special attention to all new undertakings; to discourage all political dogmatism; to frown down every attempt to arouse hostility to capital; to do all that is possible to make the South a safe and attractive place for the investment of money; to untiringly work to show our people the importance of encouraging the immigrants who do come."

Repelling Investment.

The folly of the communistic legislative attacks upon invested capital is nowhere shown more than in Kansas. Owing to the agrarian laws regulating passenger and freight rates there is but one railroad corporation in the State that has paid a dividend for several years, and that one earned no portion of the 2 per cent which it paid from it business obtained in Kansas. The face value of the capital originally invested in these roads has depreciated until it is worth but twenty cents on the dollar. What inducement can there be for people to put their money in enterprises which promise well and would develop the country if they are to be at the mercy of demagogues who by adverse legislation deprive such investors of the power to earn interest on their outlay. After having induced capital to contribute to the [illegible] of railroad lines which [illegible] isolated section, the [illegible] benefitted forget all [illegible] former deprivations [illegible] privileges now [illegible] upon ruling or ruining their benefactors. Does it not follow as a matter of course that railroad building has fallen off, because a great shinkage has taken place in the value of stocks and so many have been deprived by the non-payment of dividends of needed income that the public will hardly listen with courtesy to the promoter of a new line. Those who complain of present rates as unreasonable should consider the difference between today and former days and reflect upon the comparative privileges now enjoyed. Competition forces sufficient reduction, without the interference of ignorant legislators for political effect.

DOWN IN THE MINES.

One who is well posted as to the coal productions of the western Kentucky coal fields for the last two years, says that the production of coal for the year 1895, exceeded that of 1896 by about 200,000 bushels.

The Providence Coal Company is no longer manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at that place, having lately thrown up the position, and now use telephone exclusively when they can.

Quite a number of the Barnesly miners favor Harvey Bourland for county judge, and it is generally conceded that he would make a good one.

The demand from the North and West for the coke made at Earlington has of late been on the increase, which indicates a revival of business.

Miners throughout the country are generally agreed on one point, and that is that the Republican party favor a duty on coal which will protect their interests against the foreign production. The action of the committee now at work on a tariff bill justifies them in that belief, and the vote of the miners in such states as Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, all large coal producing states at the recent election indicated their views on this question.

The miner's choice for postmaster at St. Charles is Jake McEuen, and a better selection could not be made.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois legislature to prevent miners from being wilfully and fraudulently deprived of their wages. In Kentucky what our miners want is more work and they have no complaint to make on account of failure to receive their just dues.

Secretary Geo. C. Atkinson, of the St. Bernard, is now in New Jersey on a visit. He would not admit that he would attend the inauguration of President elect McKinley, yet there are men here who would bet ten to one on his attendance, as his transportation calls him via Washington.

Superintendent Crutchfield, of St. Charles, was over on business last Saturday and judging from the hurry he was in to get back, he must have left that young daughter at home.

"The coming winter in Cornwall," says the Westminister Gazette, "will, it is feared, be a time of severe trial. The depression in the mining districts has reached an acute stage. The price of tin has been gradually dropping for many months past, and it is now lower than it has been for nearly twenty years. Consequently miners are leaving the county in thousands. Since January last, over 1,000 miners from the districts of Camborne and Redruth alone have emigrated to South Africa and other colonies. In fact, Cornwall is fast losing the best of its brain and muscle. Last year no less than 2,086 Cornishmen left the county for South Africa alone."

LOCOMOTIVE BLASTS.

The Maryland Court of Appeals has decided that one who uses the right of way of a railroad for any business disconnected with the railroad is a trespasser, who is to be regarged as having a full understanding of its insecurity, and as accepting the risks of all its dangers.

E. H. Mann, made Earlington a brief call on the 22d inst.

Washington's birthday was not observed by the boys on the Henderson division, but the fact is they have been so pushed with work that they have no time to have a holiday or take a day off.

Agent Etheridge and family made Nashville a visit last Saturday, and his better half is now sojourning there for a week or two.

It is stated upon good authority that when Operator Martin opened that Bryan book and saw McKinley's picture in it that although he belongs to the Sunday School choir, profanity flowed from his lips quite freely.

Walter Wright, of Foreman O'Brien's crew was called away from his post of duty by a serious accident which happened to his father near St. Charles.

The late heavy rain caused Supervisor Sullivan several extra trips over the road on the lookout to see that the high water did his track no damage.

A new side track has been put in at Robards to enable the company to handle an increased tobacco trade.

Section foreman Edmundson, while taking a few days rest from the road has had charge of a grading crew who are preparing for a new side track at the Sebree mines.

Gov. Bradley has pardoned another of the juvenile convicts. He is Andrew Ross, the eleven-year-old Mercer county boy, who nearly wrecked a passenger train by putting obstructions on the track "to see how far the train would knock 'em." A big petitition, including the names of the court officials, was presented in his behalf.

This from the Courier-Journal in regard to recent robbery of railroad cars tells how it was done and how the gang was captured: "The plan of the robberies was then learned. Mrs. Carter would go along by the cars, twist the wires, and the men would get in, and with scoops fill sacks brought for that purpose with the yellow grain. Wheat oats, and rye were taken. When everything was ready the sacks were removed from the car and taken near by to Dad Hagerty's wagon, and were hauled by him to the house at Twenty-ninth and Cleveland avenue. Sometimes Mrs. Carter would sell the grain. She was known at the mills as Mrs. Shark.

Finally the gang began to take large quantities of railroad iron and brasses. On Saturday night 600 pounds of fish-bar plates were taken and 100 pounds of wrought-iron rods. These were sold to Pat O'Brien, who bought them openly, knowing, it is charged, that they were stolen.

Sunday night it was determined to make the capture. A car was loaded with grain, and upon the inside of each sack was placed the mark "X." This car was left further out in the yards than usual, and the detectives stationed themselves in a neighboring caboose to watch the result. At 10 o'clock the gang visited this car; pickets were posted on every side; Mrs. Carter twisted the seal, and the bags were thrown out, taken to the wagon, loaded on, and finally removed to the house at Twenty-ninth and Cleveland avenue. A requisition had been made on the Police Department for four officers, and these, with the St. Louis detectives, surrounded the house at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. All had their pistols drawn and then Detective Furlong knocked at the door. Mrs. Carter answered the knock. She was dragged outside, and the rest of the gang was ordered to come forth. The men were taken direct to jail, where they were locked up. The stolen sacks of grain were recovered.

Col. Bennett H. Young said that they had a good case against Mrs. Carter and her accomplices and it was safe to say that they would receive the full penalty of the law.

Mrs. Carter once lived in Jeffersonville and was driven from there on account of alleged car robberies. She is said to have property in Jeffersonville.

Car robberies are also reported as having taken place in the Pennsylvania yards, at Fourteenth street, and in the Big Four yards, at Floyd and Washington streets. Several nights ago $500 worth of shoes were taken from a Pennsylvania car. It is not known whether the persons now held are guilty of operating in the yards of these two railroads."

Rich Red

Blood is absolutely essential to health. It is secured easily and naturally by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, but is impossible to get it from so-called "nerve tonics," and opiate compounds, absurdly advertised as "blood purifiers." They have temporary, sleeping effect, but do not CURE. To have pure

Blood

And good health, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has first, last, and all the time, been advertised as just what it is—the best medicine for the blood ever produced. Its success in curing Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration and That Tired Feeling, have made

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c.

Sensitive People.

(From B. M. Chat.)

As a rule all people are more or less sensitive about some particular things, and perhaps it is best they should be—inasmuch that it enables them to have more consideration for the feelings of those about them. But if the sensitiveness has been cultivated until in a highly developed state it becomes an unconsciousness of self that tends to make one somewhat selfish for his own welfare.

If human nature has been closely studied it will be found that those who are the most sensitive often possess a very extensive imagination, which if not girded and bridled so that the reins of justice may be tightly drawn, may lead them into paths that will prove hurtful to themselves.

When engaged in conversation they are apt to manifest this element of their character only too plainly;—frequently remarks are made that, though not intended, may appear personal, and just here the over sensitive person will fancy himself as being a subject for sport, and hard at work thinking over the different sentences that have been uttered, misconstruing them, manufacturing a different meaning for almost every work, and so getting together the wonderful connecting links which are to prove himself a most shamefully abused person. Thus in just such a manner does he contrive to make himself the most miserable of all creatures, besides disturbing the peace of mind of others, who are forced to rack their brains for an explanation that will soothe the ruffled feelings and quiet the lamentings of their sensitive fellow being.

A mistake that will wreck a soul for life may arise from a misunderstanding caused by over sensitiveness combined with a feeling of so-called pride, which will help to conceal all signs of a treaty of peace, and will scornfully thrust aside any attempts toward reconciliation.

Perhaps a certain amount of this extreme sensitiveness is due to the fact that one does not forget self a sufficient length of time to become thoroughly acquainted with his friends; and fails to remember that they are capabie of thinking as well and as deeply as himself, and have the same right to judge him wrongly. So frequently is this the case that persons fail to recognize within themselves this quality. I can never forget a lesson taught me by a good old professor, whom most of us know and honor. When one day, fancying myself a most aggrieved person, my feelings having been wounded by some unintentional act of a friend, he kindly remarked: "Perhaps you are like myself, more sensitive than sensible." Little did he know the force of his words and how deep they would sink into my mind, for I have learned to appreciate their truth.

Well, my dear Bachelor Maids, I will not continue this train of thought lest you think I, too, am "sermonizing," for we all know how much easier it is to "preach" than to "practice."

B. M.

CROFTON.

Mrs. Nannie Kistner died Sunday.

Mrs. G. M. Burnett is very sick.

Mrs. Farleigh Williams, of Mortons Gap, is visiting her father at this place.

Mr. O. A. West, the executor of the late J. A. Lewis, sold at public auction the farm implements and household furniture of the deceased.

Mr. Jno. Ashmore, a former merchant of this place, moved to a farm near St. Charles this week.

Subscribe for THE BEE.

SOLID FACTS AND INDICATIVE STRAWS.

A Piece of "Boodle" Literature Before Unpublished, Which Carries With It the Conviction of Truth.

Affidavit and Interview of Mr. W. L. Cunningham, of the Nebo Country, Here Disclosed for the Consideration

OF THE POPOCRATIC DEMAGOGUES.

The recent sensational escapade of the Mail in publishing the secret proceedings of the grand jury, which it must have procured from some indiscreet juror, can hardly be allowed to pass without comment. The facts of the case to which it alludes were fully set forth in these columns during the recent campaign, and refer to a sum of money left with a Nortonville man to be handed to the Republican precinct committeeman to be used for legitimate campaign purposes, which money was neither delivered nor returned. Advantage was taken of the fact that the money was left with a free silver man, and the true motive distorted into an attempt at boodling.

The result of the grand jury's investigations seemed to be disappointing and displeasing to the Mail. Its enterprising breach of confidence, in disclosing the secrets conveyed by a friendly, overpartisan juror, tells the public how the vote stood on this case but fails to record the action taken upon the genuine free silver boodler case from Nebo.

With the substance of the facts contained in the following affidavit before them, upon which some action must have been taken, why does not the Mail inform the people as to the jury's action in that case?

In an interview with Mr. W. L. Cunningham of the Nebo country THE BEE obtained the following affidavit:

I. W. L. Cunningham, a citizen of Hopkins county, do hereby state, that on the 3d day of November, 1896, I was in Nebo, Ky., for the purpose of voting, when Neal Payne, my cousin, a citizen of Nebo, Ky., approached me near Messrs. Cox & Hoffman's drug store, at the steps, with a roll of money in his hand, which money I saw, and which he said was $50, but previous to making such statement we saw two men approaching and he asked me who they were and I told him that they were Bill Lynch and Mr. Bourland. And he asked me the question; "How are they? Are they for Bryan?" and I told him I thought they were sorter on the fence. He then said, "Wouldn't a drink of whiskey and a dollar or two vote them for Bryan?" and told me to go and talk to them. And I replied, 'I think I will, but I'll get 'em to vote for McKinley if I can." He thought I was joking and said, "You old fool, we must get to business. I want you to take this here money, $50, and buy and hire every fellow you can to vote for Bryan and if you cannot hire them to vote for Bryan, hire them to go and cut persimmon sprouts." I then said to him, "If I were to buy votes, I would buy them for McKinley, but I don't intend to buy them at all." And he then said, "Why, you have always been a Democrat, haven't you?" and I said "Yes, I have always been a Democrat, but I have changed and am going to vote for McKinley." When I told him that, he asked me if I meant what I said sure enough, and I told him I did. He then begged me not to expose him. I told him if he would hush talking about Hendricks and the Republican party "boodling" I would not say anything about it, but if he didn't I would squeal on him right there, and he said he would.

Previous to this conversation, he had been telling me about Hendricks "boodling" up above Earlington. And I asked him what Hendricks he meant. He replied, 'Ed Hendricks, living in Madisonville."

I found by reading the papers and otherwise that the talk did not stop and I felt it my duty to let the truth be known.

W. L. CUNNINGHAM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by by W. L. Cunningham this 20th day of February, 1897.

H. F. PORTER, J. P. H. C.

In a further conversation he stated to THE BEE that Neal Payne came to his house after the election, looking for him, but he was not at home. "I afterward met him in the post-office at Nebo," he continued, "and spoke to him about the matter, when he asked me if I had said anything to anybody about what he had told me, and I told him I had. Then he said 'You ought not to have done that, for it will ruin me.' Soon after that I understand he left the county and has not returned."

The strictures of the Mail upon what it terms the "remarkable action of the grand jury," and the "gross perversion of law and flagrant abuse of the powers with which grand jurors are vested," display the animus of this partisan sheet in its ludicrous attempt to pose as the immaculate protector of the people "without reference or regard to political faith or party affiliations."

The frantic efforts to impugn the motives of two of the jurors, so that there might be a possibility of obtaining two others of different "party affiliations" and the silence in regard to the other case do not point to impartial judgment.

It would be in order for this alleged "people's paper" to say whether the Attorneys were as zealous in pushing the silver boodler case in the jury room with the same ardor it reports them to have exercised in the other investigation. And it should divulge whether this silver boodler case came to a final vote, if so how the vote stood, and the names of the voters on either side.

One of the many straws that indicate the honesty and high motives which actuate the management of the Mail is the record of the attempt by the man who is known as its senior proprietor, to cast a fraudulent vote for Bryan.

When challenged he insisted on voting but admitted that he had not been in the County the proper length of time. He could not have been ignorant of the law and persisted in attempting to violate the law. Mr. J. D. Martin was the challenger. Mr. Dayton Cooke and others witnessed the attempt.

The good name and reputation of the gentleman who composed the reported minority of the grand jury is enough to defend them against defamation at the hands of the "journyman" editor of a paper with such a record.

The jury was selected last September.

PRIZE QUESTION CONTEST.

Names of Contestants who Have Been Adjudged Winners and Full Answers to the Questions.

LIST OF PRIZES THEY WON.

In December THE BEE announced that it would give prizes to successful contestants in a history question contest, to run through its January issues, five questions a week, bearing on local and State history. The program has been carried through as announced and a committee has passed upon the answers submitted and awarded the prizes as follows:

J. Albert Larmouth, Jr., Earlington, Ky, Handsome Teacher's Bible.

Otis Hoard, Crofton, Ky., One Year's Subscription to Youth's Companion.

Lizzie Dean and Lillie Evans, Earlington, Ky., each One Year's Subscription to Ladies' Home Journal.

No contestant was considered who had not tried to answer the questions in each series.

A number of those who sent answers showed great care in their work, but did not persist in it and stopped short of the complete list. Much interest has been manifested by the persistent contestants and it gives us pleasure to announce the successful ones and their prizes.

Here are the questions and answers, and the contestants may see now how much they lacked getting one hundred per cent. on their work.

SERIES 1.

1. Give the birth place and date of birth of Daniel Boone, and state when he began the exploration of Kentucky, and date and name of first settlement?

Bucks County, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1735. Began exploration of Kentucky in 1769. First settlement, Boonesboro, in 1775.

2. Name Kentucky's chief minerals and say what two agricultural products are produced in larger quantities in Kentucky than in any other State?

Coal and Iron are the chief minerals. Kentucky produces more Tobacco and Hemp than any other State.

3. What is Kentucky's largest city and how does it rank in population with other cities of the United States?

Louisville—population 1890, 161,129 stands twentieth in rank.

4. Give the name, area and locality of the largest county in Kentucky.

Pike, 688,166 acres. East central, borders on Virginia and West Virginia.

5. When was Hopkins county formed, and for whom was it named. Give its present area, and for what product does it excel any county in the State?

1807—Gen. Stephen Hopkins of Revolutionary fame—304,840 acres—coal.

SERIES 2.

1. Give the names of three counties which at one time embraced the whole State of Kentucky.

Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln.

2. Name the two men born in this State who achieved world-wide fame during the last half century.

Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis.

3. Give the name, weight and age, at the time of his death, of the "Kentucky Giant."

James D. Porter—300 pounds; 1810—1828—49 years.

4. Locate the highest bridge in the State, give the name of the stream it spans, and its height above the water.

Cincinnati Southern R. R. Bridge, over Kentucky River, "High Bridge" Mercer county, 280 feet from bed of stream.

5. Give the exact location and name of a noted hill in Hopkins county upon whose summit in early days could be plainly seen a fortification erected by a prehistoric people.

Fort Ridge on Princeton road, two miles west of Earlington

SERIES 3.

1. How many asylums for the insane in this State, and where located?

Three. Hopkinsville, Lexington and Anchorage.

2. Give the number of convicts in the State penitentiaries?

About 1,600

3. When was the longest session of the Legislature and give the period of its duration?

December 13, 1891 Regular session convened; called session convened August 25, 1892; adjourned regular session convened November 15, 1892; Final adjournment July 3, 1893.

4. How many members constitute the Lower House of the Legislature and how many compose the Senate?

House 100, Senate 38.

5. Give the name of the last man legally executed in Hopkins county and the date of said execution?

July 17, 1868, George Johnson, colored.

SERIES 4.

1. Locate the Institute for the Education of the Blind in this State, and give the number of its inmates.

Louisville. Inmates, 101 white, 26 colored. Total 127.

2. How many State Houses have been built in the city of Frankfort?

Eight.

3. Give the population of the State at the last census, and compare with the census of 1840, stating the increase of the last half century.

1840, census 779,828, 1890 census 1,858,635. Increase in 50 years, 1,078,807.

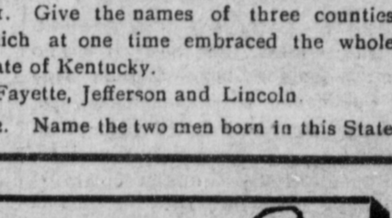
4. Name the Governor of Kentucky who pardoned his own son, and give the date of his administration.

Gov. Joseph Desha. Term of office, 1824 to 1828.

5. How many inmates at present in the Hopkins County Poor House?

Eighteen.

Everybody has a cold sometime—your turn will come. Keep a bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey at hand and be prepared for an emergency. This famous remedy will cure a cold before it gets fairly started or after it has settled. The sooner you take it the sooner you get well.



The Gun Goes Off

instantly when you pull the trigger. So sickness may come on suddenly. But it takes time to load the gun, and it takes time to get ready for those explosions called diseases. Coughs, colds, any "attack," whatever the subject be, often means preceding weakness and poor blood. Are you getting thin? Is your appetite poor? Are you losing that snap, energy and vigor that make "clear-headedness?" Do one thing: build up your whole system with SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil. It is the essence of nourishment. It does not nauseate, does not trouble the stomach. And it replaces all that disease robs you of.

A book telling more about it sent free. Ask for it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

Hopkins County First in Coal Production and First to Report the Output.

DETAILED STATEMENT BY GRADES.

The Coal Shipped Brought in 1896 Three Times the Cash Value of the Tobacco Crop of That Year.

Four weeks ago THE BEE published in its editorial columns a statement of the total output of the mines of Hopkins county, which are classed as "commercial mines," those shipping coal by rail from the mines. The figures then published were from the incomplete returns to the State Inspector of Mines, Mr. C. J. Norwood. We are now able to present the full and official report of Hopkin's county's output from Commercial mines by grades for the year 1896. This complete report differs not materially in its total from the first statement, but gives all details of coal output and coke production.

The money brought into this county by the sale of the product of these Commercial mines considerably exceeded a half million dollars for 1896.

The following interesting comparison with the County's tobacco crop made by THE BEE is here reproduced:

Half a million of dollars in an off year from the coal industries of Hopkins county is not a small thing for the county, and yet there are those engaged in other pursuits, who devote much of their time to "cussing" the coal companies.

In addition to the value produced by the coal shipped, there is to be considered the tonnage sold locally and used in making steam and heat at the mines.

Besides this, too, is the product of the various small country banks that do not ship coal, and hence do not come in the class of "commercial mines," for which the above figures are made.

The next most important product of Hopkins county is the tobacco crop. This crop was only about a half crop last year, or in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 pounds or less. The average price for this crop is four cents or less, which price is somewhat under the average for a ten year period. Thus the 4,000,000 pounds of the present crop at four cents a pound amounts to a total value for the crop of $160,000. A full crop would be about double this figure.

In 1896, an off year for both coal and tobacco, the coal product was worth more than three times as much to the county as the tobacco crop.

Hopkins is the first county in the State to furnish the inspector complete returns for the year, and Mr. Norwood expresses his appreciation in his letter to THE BEE.

This county produces about one-fourth the coal output of the State. The coke statistics are those of the St. Bernard Coal Company who operate the only ovens in the county.

Here is the letter and report:

OFFICE OF THE STATE INSPECTOR OF MINES.
FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 20, 1897.

EDITOR BEE,
Earlington, Ky.,

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with promise, I send herewith a statement of the output of the commercial coal mines in Hopkins county for the calendar year 1896. The Hopkins county schedules were the first I have been able to close. Because of lack of a single report in each instance I have been unable to complete tabulations for the following counties: McLean, Muhlenberg and Ohio, in Western District; Bell, Knox, Laurel and Whitley, in Southeastern District; Carter and Lee in the Northeastern District. This is rather trying, when it is remembered that on one portion of my report I can not write a line until after I have complete returns from all the mines; naturally, I feel like offering "thanks" for those operators that have made complete reports, but for those who are still holding off it is difficult to pray.

Yours truly,
C. J. NORWOOD,
Chief Inspector of Mines.

OUTPUT OF COMMERCIAL MINES, HOPKINS COUNTY 1896.

	Tons.
Lump	238,381.00
Nut	88,705.80
Mixed lump and nut	133,462 96
Lump, nut and pea	2,397.44
Lump, nut and slack	40.00
Run of mines	142,874.72
Steam	802.00
Egg	575.00
Nut, pea and slack	134.80
Nut and slack	14,215.72
Pea	16,410.36
Pea and slack	3,255.48
Slack	114,314.76
	749,570.04
Coal sold locally not included in above	18,147.01
Mine fuel not included in above	9,464.90
Total production	777,181.95
Coal coked at originating mines	25,980.00
Shipped to Earlington ovens and coked	14,461.00
Total coal converted into coke	40,441.00
Total coke produced	17,971.40
SUMMARY.	
Total coal shipped from mines	710,759.40
Sold locally and used by employees	24,609.65
Used for fuel at mines	15,832.90
Converted into coke at originating mines	25,980.00
Total production	777,181.95

THE BEST

FAMILY MEDICINE

She Has Ever Known. Words of Praise from a New York Lady for

AYER'S PILLS

"I would like to add my testimony to that of others who have used Ayer's Pills, and to say that I have taken them for many years, and always derived the best results from their use. For stomach and liver troubles, and for the cure of headache caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equaled.

"When my friends ask me what is the best remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver, or bowels, my invariable answer is, Ayer's Pills. Taken in season, they will break up a cold, prevent la grippe, check fever, and regulate the digestive organs. They are easy to take, and are, indeed, the best all-round family medicine I have ever known."—MRS. MAY JOHNSON, 368 Rider Avenue, New York City.

AYER'S PILLS

Highest Honors at World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures all Blood Disorders.

OUR CLUBBING OFFER.

Now is the Time to Subscribe for Your Winter Reading.

THE BEE and DAILY and SUNDAY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT both one year for	$6.50
THE BEE and DAILY (only) GLOBE-DEMOCRAT both one year	$4.50
THE BEE and DAILY and SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL both one year for	$8.25
THE BEE and DAILY (only) COURIER-JOURNAL both one year for	$6.50
THE BEE and LOUISVILLE EVENING POST both one year for	$2.75
THE BEE and TWICE-A-WEEK GLOBE-DEMOCRAT one year for	$.175
THE BEE and TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER-JOURNAL both one year for	$1.50
THE BEE and WEEKLY LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL both one year for	$1.25

THE BEE and any leading publication at LOW PRICE.

HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

A New Eight-volume Encyclopaedia

At About Your Own Price.

Every one who has had occasion to consult the cumbersome old encyclopædias for some needed information, effectually concealed in some long article, will be glad to know of the appearance of a new general reference work built along different lines, so that any child who can read may successfully consult it.

Such a work is The New Standard American Encyclopædia in eight large quarto volumes, and which embraces the substance of all the other encyclopædias, besides a very large amount of new up-to-date matter none of them contain. It introduces a vast number of new words, names, facts, ideas, inventions, methods and developments. It treats, in all, over 60,000 topics, which is from 6,000 to 10,000 more than any other work. The publishers of the "Standard American" have also lavishly embellished the new work. There are over 3,500 illustrations, which cover every conceivable subject, lending new interest to the descriptions, and forming a succession of pleasing surprises. It also contains over 300 colored maps, charts, and diagrams, and constitutes a complete atlas of the world such as no other encyclopædia has undertaken to present. This feature will be found of the highest value in the education of the young, for the pictures and colored maps will have a distinct fascination for them, and thus prove an important incentive to reading and study.

The professional or business man, whose time is money; the teacher, who is called upon to at once answer all sorts of questions; the toiling student and inquiring scholar, at home or the desk, will find in the new work the most useful and practical library in the world for quick and ready reference on all subjects. One who owns it will possess the equivalent of a score of other reference books which would cost many times the price of this.

Another feature in which the new work stands absolutely alone, is in its very full appendixes, which embrace over 100 subdivisions, including a Biographical Dictionary, a Dictionary of Technical Terms, a Gazeteer of the United States, Presidential Elections in the United States, Religious Summaries, State and Territorial Election Statistics, Statistics of the population of the world, and a veritable mine of information on thousands of subjects of universal interest and importance.

But it is in its treatment of recent subjects that the Standard American will be found of paramount value. All other encyclopædias are from five to ten years old, and are silent regarding hundreds of topics that every reference work should contain. Such, for instance, as "The X-Ray," "Argon," "Horseless Carriages," "The Atlanta Exposition," "Color Photography," etc., etc. It also gives biographies of hundreds of people who have lately become famous, such as Prof. Roentgen, discoverer of the "X-Ray," Ian MacLaren, Dr. Nansen, the explorer, Rudyard Kipling, etc., etc., On account of its lateness in all these matters, as well as its accuracy, it has become the standard in Schools, Colleges, Courts, Public Libraries, and wherever important questions come up for discussion.

It would therefore seem that no professional man, artisan, mechanic, teacher, pupil, or farmer, can well afford to be without this most useful, practical and latest of all encyclopædias, especially as its price has been so arranged as to make the work a great bargain, and render its possession possible to almost any one who earnestly desires to own it. Detailed particulars regarding the work and how to secure it at practically your own price, may be found in an advertisement on another page of this issue.

Are you a subscriber to THE BEE? You should be.

JOB WORK

Will receive prompt attention at this office. Estimates furnished upon application.

BISHOP'S LINENS.

Linens are always in season, aren't they? Especially Table Linens, Napkins, Ninety inch Linen Sheeting and Linen Towels.

Our Table Linens run in price from 25c. to $1.50 a yard.

For 45c. we show a Sixty-six Inch One-half Bleached Damask, with tasty border, and a vine running through the body of the cloth, that will make you say, "Cut me off two and one-half yards," as soon as you see it.

For 50c. we show a nice assortment of styles in both Bleached and One-half Bleached Damasks, running in width from 64 to 68 inches.

Our Twenty-five inch Damask is not linen, though it makes a good appearance and washes first-rate.

Our Ninety-inch Linen Sheeting we show in three grades, 75c., $1 and $1.35. These are selling nicely for Table Cloths and Napkins, the purchaser displaying her skill in Drawing, Hemstitching, etc. These also come in for Table or Dresser Scarfs, Doyles, etc.

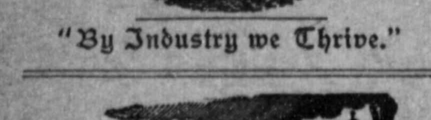
In Towels, Crashes and Napkins, we keep constantly on hand a complete assortment. See our All-linen Towels at 20c., 25c., 35c. and 50c. a pair. Our Job Lots are still going at the same low prices.

BISHOP & CO., MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT.

The Bee

"By Industry we Thrive."



L. & N. TIME TABLE.

TIME OF TRAINS AT EARLINGTON.

Effective December 20, 1896.

NORTH.

No. 52	10:23 a m
No. 92	11:38 a m
No. 54	10.53 p m
No. 70	7:50 a m
No. 78	4 55 p m

SOUTH.

No. 51	5:31 p m
No. 91	8.14 p m
No. 53	4:59 a m
No. 69	4:40 p m
No. 77	7.35 a m

No. 91 and No. 54 are fast trains.

W. W. ETHRIDGE, Agent.

Time Table I. C. R. R.

(Effective July 19, 1896.)

EAST BOUND.

	No. 2.	No. 4.	No 6
Lv. New Orleans	7:15 p m	8:00 a m	
Lv. Memphis	8:15 a m	7:45 p m	
Lv. Fulton	1:05 p m	11:35 p m	6:15 a m
Lv. Paducah	2:55 p m	1:00 a m	8:00 a m
Lv. Princeton	4:40 p m	2:28 a m	9:37 a m
Lv. Nortonville	5:42 p m	3:20 a m	10:45 a m
Ar. Central City	6:55 p m	4:00 a m	12:20 p m
Ar. Louisville	11:10 p m	7:55 a m	5:17 p m
Ar. Cincinnati		6:40 a m	11:55 a m

WEST BOUND.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5
Lv. Cincinnati	11:20 p m	2:30 p m	
Lv. Louisville	3:30 a m	6:55 p m	8:05 a m
Lv. Central City	8:15 a m	10:55 a m	1:30 p m
Lv. Nortonville	9:11 a m	11:32 p m	2:35 p m
Lv. Princeton	10:18 a m	12:21 a m	3:55 p m
Lv. Paducah	12:20 p m	1.57 a m	5.50 p m
Ar. Fulton	2.25 p m	3.30 a m	7.30 p m
Ar. Memphis		6 40 p m	7.10 a m
Ar. New Orleans		7.40 p m	7.30 p m

All trains run daily. Nos. 3 and 4 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeper, reclining chair cars between Cincinnati and New Orleans. Direct connections made at all junctions.

H. HANSON, G. P. and T. A.

Earlington Happenings.

News Notes—Personal Paragraphs and Other Doings at Home Worthy of Special Mention

Mrs. Lizzie Meyers has been quite sick the past week.

Miss Dona Wood spent last Monday in Madisonville.

Mrs. T. J. McEuen spent a few days in Madisonville last week.

Lex Jackson is one of the many who are suffering with the measles.

Mr. T. G. Terry, of Evansville, was in town on business last week.

Miss Daisy Rice, of Hopkinsville, visited relatives here last week.

Miss Maggie Barnett, of Manitou, was in this city a few days last week.

Pete Davis, Jr., attended the Baker–Wright nuptials at Paducah yesterday.

Mrs. W. W. Etheridge and children are visiting relatives in Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. J. T. Mattingly, of Morganfield, was in town a few days last week, on business.

Mrs. John Allen, of Louisville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. C. Atkinson, who is quite sick.

A party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Sisk, on Tuesday evening, was very much enjoyed by all who attended.

Mrs. J. M. Victory went to St. Vincent Tuesday to visit her daughter, Miss Bettie, who is attending school there.

On March 11, the ladies of the W. C. T. U. will give a "Box Lunch" supper. Particulars will be given as the time nears.

LOST—A small black pocketbook, containing $1.10. Finder will please return it to little Harry Christian, who is much distressed.

If you are interested in encyclopedias you will enjoy inspecting our set of Standard American Encyclopedia on exhibition in this office.

The Bachelor Maids contemplate giving a "Charade Evening" in the near future. The bachelors had better be on their best behavior if they want an invite.

Mr. Barton Crutchfield has sold his black pacing mare Olis (2.35) to Mr. D. C. Pixley of Evansville, Ind. She has shown a half mile in 1.07½ on a country half-mile track.

The flood gates have been open. Gutter, branch, creek and Lake were booming Saturday and Sunday. The big valve under the dam at Loch Mary had to be open for many hours.

Mr. Feland no longer depends on the weather bureau for information. He has his very own groundhog that appears and disappers to warn the household in reference to fair or foul weather.

We have on exhibition in our office a set of the Standard American Encyclopedia advertised on fourth page. These books are open to the inspection of anyone who is interested in works of this character.

Mrs. P. B. Davis attended the wedding of Miss Cammie Baker and Mr. Will Wright, at Paducah, yesterday. Miss Cammie was formerly an Earlington girl and has the best wishes of many friends at this place.

The cure of rheumatism has often taxed medical skill, but its prevention has been very easy by an occasional use of Simmons Liver Regulator. It keeps the Liver well regulated and the system free from poison. Therein is the secret of health. "I have used it for years for Indigestion and Constipation and also found it gives one relief from a touch of Rheumatism."—N. Hughes, Lordsburg, N. M.

Good Molasses, 15 cents per gallon at W. C. McLeod's.

Christian County Ticket.

The Christian County Republican Convention met Monday and nominated candidates for county offices as follows: Circuit Court Clerk, J. M. Starling; County Court Clerk, J. P. Prouse; County Attorney, O. H. Anderson; County Judge, J. P. Cansler; Jailer, W. F. Williamson; School Superintendent, Miss Kate McDaniels; Surveyor, David Anderson; Assessor, J. A. Boyd; Coroner, J. B. Allensworth; Representative, Dr. Andrew Sargent; Sheriff, J. J. Barnes.

The Bachelor Maids.

The Bachelor Maids met with the Misses Burr last Saturday. After the minutes were read the maids listened to an entertaining number of "Chat" edited by Miss Ninnon Umstead. On account of several business topics which had to be decided upon, Italy—the country to be studied for that meeting was postponed.

After discussing various subjects relating to the future pleasure of their Club, the maids adjourned to meet with the Misses Bourland.

Oratorio.

Next Tuesday evening at 7:15 p. m., will be given at the Church of the Immaculate Conception an Oratorio with explanations. Selections from Joseph Haydn's "Creation" and from Handel's "Messiah" will be rendered by a chorus of sixteen voices. The following is the program:

1. Drometheus Overture, organ—Beethoven.
2. Gloriaincnullis Deo, quartet—Neneoca.
3. Calvary, Bass Solo—Rodney.
4. I Lombardi, organ—Verdi.
5. The Marvelous Work, quartet—Joseph Haydn.
6. The Cradle of Bethlehem, duet.
7. I Durisani, organ—Bellim.
8. On Thee Each Living Soul Awaits, trio for Soprano, Tenor and Bass—Joseph Haydn.
9. Etude op. 34—Chopin.
10. Thus Saith the Lord, Bass Solo—Handel.
11. The Heavens are Telling, quartet—Joseph Haydn.
12. Home Sweet Home Variations, organ.

Gibson's New English Girl.

Charles Dana Gibson, in illustrating a short story of a romance of a Princess, for the March *Ladies' Home Journal*, has created what he regards as his typical English girl. She is said to be as distinctive and striking as his famous American girl, and while essentially different she is quite as interesting. The drawing will illustrate Robert C. V. Meyers' story, "The Morning After the Servia Got In."

Christian Endeavor.

The Christian Endeavor meeting was well attended last Sunday evening, conducted by Miss Minnie Bourland. The service was extended somewhat beyond the usual time limit. as there was no preaching at any of the churches, and it was an enjoyable and profitable meeting.

Washington's Birthday.

A very pleasing entertainment was given Monday afternoon at the Public School in honor of Washington's Birthday. Patriotic songs and recitations, interspersed with readings and stories from the life of our great hero, an "Army March," and a "Hatchet Drill" made up the progarm. After a very enthusiastic talk from Mr. Burr the exercise ended with three vociferous cheers for Wasington.

Original Negro Wit.

A party of negroes were standing on the street corner in Earlington a few days ago, when the fast train north whistled for the station. One gave vent to the usual exclamation "Here she comes!" Another soliloquized thus: "Whaffur you allers say 'here *she* comes,' aint it a mail train?"

Read the original story "James McDonald, a Story of Washington's Birthday, by Elizabeth Winques" in this issue. Elizabeth is a modest miss of Hopkins county just in her teens and THE BEE takes pleasure in presenting her sweet little story with a moral.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to thank the public and the members of the Fire Department for their efficient services rendered last Tuesday night Feb. 16, during the fire. They may rest assured that their kindness will never be forgotten.

Respectfully,
G. C. ALEXANDER.

Mardi Gras.

On account of Mardi Gras celebrations at Birmingham, Mobile and New Orleans, the L. & N. R. R. Co. will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip, Feby. 26 to March 1, inclusive final limit fifteen days from date of sale.

The man who does not advertise in this age believes the world is flat, and he will soon known it by arrival at the "jumping-off" place.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the seinor partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Great variety of Valentines at W. C. McLeod's.

COL. FOARD INTERVIEWED.

Tells About His Splendid Herd of Jersey Cattle and Their Excellent Record.

HIS STORY OF PROFITABLE CATTLE

Should Be of Interest to Every Farmer in Hopkins County—Our Stock Must Be Improved.

Mr. Jo F. Foard, the President of the Hecla Coal Company and also manager of the Hecla Jersey Cattle Company, when asked by the BEE the other day, to make a statement in regard what he was doing and how he was getting on with his herd responded:

In May 1892, we bought fourteen head of the very best of the Tennessee strains, at the closing out sales of Dr. Morrow's large herd, paying a very high price for the same, as they ranked as the very best in the whole country. They were shipped immediately to the Hecla Coal Company's farm. The most of them were aged cows and were bought with the view of starting a herd for dairy and breeding purposes. Amongst them was Noonday, a son of Tormentor, the sire of about forty tested daughters and then very justly regarded as the best Jersey bull of the world, living or dead. He stands today, however as second best, having been eclipsed by "Exile of St. Lambert," who has about fifty tested daughters to his credit. In the herd are several daughters of Noonday and they have been true to their excellent breeding, many of them having made the test of fourteen pounds and over in seven days. It may be well, here, to explain to the uninitiated that the test of no animal, according to the rule of the American Jersey Cattle Club, will be recorded unless she shows fourteen pounds or more of butter in seven days. This test has to be properly sworn to and attested.

We have a herd now of about forty head. Many of the old ones have died from old age while many of the younger ones have been sold to parties at a distance. Some have gone to New York, some to Pennsylvania, some to Texas, Missouri, Indiana, Alabama, Tenessee and the Blue Grass region of this state. Not one has ever been sold, strange to say, in this region. At the auction sales in Louisville, in November 1895, we sold three heifers, with first calf, at an average of $212.50 each. Many bull calves have gone off to other states at $100 each when about a month old. A gentleman of St. Paul, Nebraska, sent us an offer for one of our bull calves, $200 to be shipped when a month old. This would have been accepted, as that was the price we were asking, but unfortunately the day before we were to ship him, he concluded to die on our hands. He was a son of Tenella, who was the best daughter of old Signal and, while living, was published as the best living jersey Cow. She gave (official record), eight gallons of milk in one day which made nearly four pounds of butter. She was fifteen years old, when we purchased her and was somewhat beyond great milking performance, but she dropped us two fine bull calves; the fate of the one, we have just told you; the other is now at the head of our herd. Since 1894, when our heifers began to "come in," we have made and placed on record of the Jersey herd book, the following tests, and we doubt if any herd can make a better showing:—

	No.	Llbs.	Oz.
Ruth Morgan 3rd	57034	19	6 2-5
Tette 2½ yrs	20802	17	6
Silvia of Linwood	61008	16	5 3-5
Slivia of Torment	104668	15	11 1-5
Flora Pansy 2nd	78678	15	10 4-5
Rosette M.	78677	14	6 2-5
Harry's Ruth Morgan	107773	14	1 3-5
Ethleel D.	83006	14	1 4-5
Jubilethleel	99797	17	12
Callinette Pogis	99700	17	8
Ethleel	99698	15	8

Heretofore, our people have consumed all the product of the dairy, but lately on account of the large increase of our herd we have been compelled to ship some of the butter.

We will start a milk wagon in your town, the first of next month, and feel sure the shipments will cease.

Mr. B. C. Brown, a graduate of the Toronto University, Canada, Agricultural Department, has charge of our dairy and herd and is perfectly conversant with all the modern appliances and usages in taking care of milk and cream and making first class butter—in fact he never makes a mistake in these things, as he does no guess work.

In addition to the dairy and herd, the Company has some thoroughbred registered Berkshires. The male and female, to make the start, were procured at a high price from Mr. M. A. Goldston; of Lebanon, Tenn., President of the National Berkshire Association of the United States.

They are beauties. Five, all of the first litter, have been disposed of, the St. Bernard taking one of the males, Mr. Jno. Osborne and Mr. Slaton the others—two males and two females each. Within a twelve month the sow has followed three times.

Truth in a Nutshell.

Impure blood is the natural result of close confinement in house, school room or shop.

Blood is purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all the disagreeable results of impure blood disappear with the use of this medicine.

If you wish to feel well, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine.

L. H. O'Brien and wife are rejoicing over the arrival of another fine son, born Feb. 23, 1897, Both mother and boy are doing well.

The entering wedge of a fatal complaint is often a slight cold, which a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral might have cured at the commencement. Therefore, it is advisable to have this prompt and sure remedy always at hand to meet an emergency.

Twenty-five pounds of Sugar at W. C. McLeod's for $1.00.

Fifteen bars good Laundry Soap at W. C. McLeod's for 25 cents.

Ten pounds Green Coffee at W. C. McLeod's for $1.00.

Good Broom for 10 cents at W. C. McLeod's.

Subscribe for THE BEE.

MADISONVILLE.

Mrs. H. H. Holeman and Master Montgomery are visiting in Dawson.

Miss Sullivan has returned to her home in Trenton after a pleasant visit to friends.

Miss Grace Tolman has returned to her home in Evanston, Ill. She made many friends during her time spent here. Miss Brooks has secured an assistant to supply the vacancy in her school.

Mr. Charles Lindsay has returned to his school at Russleville.

Miss Ruth Alexander, the bright and winsome little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Alexander celebrated her tenth birthday on Saturday by entertaining a number of her friends.

Mr. George Ramsey and son, Roy, are home from a stay in Florida.

Rev. S. F. Fowler's family left Wednes day for their future home in Bowling Green. Their many friends here regret their leaving, for during their residence in our place they have made many warm friends.

Mr. Walter Nisbet is home from Florida.

Mrs. Sallie Rash and Miss Wells have been in McLean county with the family of their sister, Mrs. Glover, who died several days since from pneumonia.

Mr. J. D. McPherson spent Sunday with his family here. He represented a Philadelphia candy house in this territory.

Mrs. J. T. Alexander on Wednesday afternoon entertained the "Deestrict Skule" in a most pleasing manner.

The orchestra, composed of Misses Nor Nunn, Ruby Jones, Lalla Smith, Ada Morton and Messrs. Rob Harned, Walter Hall, James Franceway and Prof. Smith are progressing nicely and play a number of beautiful selections. It is indeed creditable and we feel proud to claim it.

Mr. Steve Hall will soon commence work on a handsome home on Upper Main street.

Miss Kate Collins will open a school in the old seminary.

Miss Richie Key, who was visiting at Dr. Bone's in this place returned home Monday.

Willie Smith left Monday for Hopkinsville, where he will accept a position with one of the lawyers during the term of court at that place. Mr. Smith is an accurate stenographer and we recommend him to any one in need of a good reporter.

Madisonville has been infested with tramps for the last few days. Lock windows, lock doors, lock hands on your pocket books.

Don't ask that merchant here what caused him to break his show case.

Will Bartlett came home just in time to catch a genuine case of Hopkins County measles

Court is over and our esteemed Judge C. J. Pratt has made another record of fairness and impartiality. This has been one of the best behaved courts that Madisonville has ever witnessed.

The work of tearing down the walls of the burnt opera house has been resumed. This is affording employment to quite a large number of persons.

There is some talk of running Sugg St straight through to Franklin Avenue. This is a step toward improvement.

ST. CHARLES.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Faull, on February 18, a nice baby girl.

Mrs. Dr. Finley has returned from a visit to Mortons Gap.

Bro. I. H. Teel filled his appointment here last Sunday.

Superintendent Crutchfield has sold Olis to parties in Evansville.

Henry Faull had his foot injured in the mines last Saturday by a fall of slate.

B. Crutchfield went to Earlington and Madisonville on business last Saturday.

Mr. Riley Rainer sustained an ugly wound on the knee last Friday by falling from a disc harrow, but is improving.

There is some talk of the Standard Oil Company erecting a stave factory in this vicinity. We certainly hope they will.

Sheriff Thomson and Deputy Hankins landed here on last Friday morning with nine prisoners, five white and four colored, enroute to the Eddyville Pen.

A breeze of excitement was started in the business part of town, last Friday morning at the approach of a runaway team coming down Greenville street at full speed. When they reached Main street they turned north and were soon stopped. The team belonged to Walter Utley. Fortunately no harm was done.

Those who are in the habit of jumping on and off moving trains, especially about the depot should remember that it is a violation of the laws both of the city and State, and besides a very dangerous position. You would do well to quit while you are whole.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of Coughs and Colds and for Consumption.. Every bottle is guaranteed. It will cure and not disappoint. It has no equal for Whooping Cough, Asthma, Hay Fever, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Cold in the Head and for Consumption. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to take, and, above all, a sure cure. It is always well to take Dr. King's New Life Pills in connection with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they regulate and tone the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at St. Bernard Drug Store. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00

Recently while mining coal, a Kansas miner became very much excited over the find in a lump of coal, of something that looked like gold producing ore.

That the blood should perform its vital functions, it is absolutely necessary it should not only be pure but rich in life-giving elements. These results are best effected by the use of that well-known standard blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Out of about fifty aspirants for county offices in this county, only one railroader thus far has entered the race.

A Valuable Precription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind., "Sun," writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary but six boxes of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Get a bottle at St. Bernard Drug Store.

MISS MILLER IN JAPAN.

A Letter From Tokyo, in Which She Describes the Work in Which She Is Engaged.

THE YOTSUYA CHARITY SCHOOL

Established in the Poorest District in Tokyo, and Operated Under Great Difficulties.

WILL OPEN AN INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

It is with pleasure we publish the following letter from Miss Alice Miller giving a clear and detailed statement of the arduous labors in which she is engaged as missionary teacher in "one of the most poverty stricken and squalid districts" in the City of Tokyo, Japan.

Miss Miller, a teacher of wide experience, for some years principal of the public school in Earlington, and who was prominent as a teacher in Kansas City and elsewhere and ever a devoted Christian worker, went from this place to Japan two years ago as a missionary teacher. She sailed from San Francisco in December 1894, and was joined at Honolulu by Miss Scott, of Louisville, who was a relative of Hon. Albert S. Willis, deceased, then our Minister to Hawaii, and the two proceeded together on their labor of love to Japan. Later, Miss Hostetter followed to her old work. The mission is unattached and was established by Rev. Azbill who is remembered by many of our people from his visit and lecture here on the Japanese and mission work in 1894. Misses Scott and Hostetter had been in the work before and were returning from a visit home when Miss Miller went to Japan.

Miss Miller was greatly interested in Christian Endeavor work here and that society is treated now and then to a bit of news from their friend in Japan.

This description of the "Yatsuya Charity School" was read before that society at its last meeting. The letter was posted at Tokyo, January 27. and is as follows:

The Yotsuya Charity School was undertaken for the benefit of children who are not able to pay even the small fee required of those who attend the Tokyo City schools. It was begun some four years ago in Tani machi, Yotsuya ward, this being one of the most poverty stricken and squalid districts in the City. Tani machi means "valley street" and this Tani machi is low in many senses. Its people gather rags, deal in cast-off clothing, second-hand wares and the like, make cigarettes, and shift for their existence in ways known only to the poorest of the poor and lowest of the lost tribes of our race. Many of them rent their beds night by night and return them every morning, and others pawn their clothes and household wares almost daily for food. Their children wander about the streets in filthy rags and in ignorance. Their unfortunate condition appealed especially to Misses Scott and Hostetter, by whom the school was commenced. A house was rented in the midst of the valley, a Japanese teacher was employed, a few children were collected, and the work was begun in this small way. Gradually it grew, more teachers were employed, the number of pupils increased to over one hundred and the school acquired the reputation of being the best mission of its kind in Tokyo. In this first stage of the enterprise it was managed by Misses Scott and Hostetter, being sustained by funds collected in America by Rev. W. K. Azbill. Later, Miss Hostetter having begun a similar work in another ward, Miss Scott took the sole care of the Yotsuya work, which she sustained by funds from America, and what she earned by teaching English. During this second period a commodious school house was erected on a ridge above the valley in a most desirable situation, and it was felt that an era of prosperity for the school was begun.

But this state of things was too much for the patience of the Buddhists and they began vigorous opposition to the enterprise. Representation was made to the school authorities that our teaching does not make good citizens of Japan, the conductors of the school being foreigners, that there were children in attendance who should be in the public schools, as their parents were able to pay the fees, etc. Accordingly, we were given the alternative of closing it or of making it a Government school. But, as the Emperor's pictures must receive daily divine honors in the public school, we thought it not good to go under Government regulations. So after a damaging delay, we reopened it as a night school, calling the children together just after the close of the daily sessions of the public schools and keeping them together till seven in the evening.

At this unhappy juncture I took charge of the work. It was in some respects like a new beginning. But we had the good will of the children and of the parents. Now we have about forty pupils in attendance. A Bible lesson is given every evening, as well as the lessons in reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. Gradually we hope to regain our former attendance. We desire also to open an industrial department for the benefit of the pupils who are old enough to work, and whose parents are putting them to making cigarettes. A suitable person to teach in this department has offered, a certain firm in Yokohama has offered to buy small articles of a certain description which the children could make, and we feel that the time has come for an attempt. But the funds for it are not on hand. The present current expense is about ten dollars, gold per month. We need as much more. Whence may we expect it? These are the main facts and questions.

Yours faithfully,
ALICE MILLER.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to be an honest medicine, and it actually cures when all others fail. Take it now.

That "all things come to him who waits," may be a saying wise, but ten to one they "get there" first who always advertise.

Muscular Rheumatism Promptly Relieved.

Mr. J. K. Holton, a well known fur dealer of Oxford, Pa., says he sometimes suffers with muscular rheumatism, and while having one of the most painful attacks, he ed at W. T. J. Brown's drug store, andcall Mr. Brown advised him to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, he did so, and it gave him immediate relief. Pain Balm is also recommended for rheumatism by Mr. E. W. Wheeler, of Luther Mills, Pa., who has used it and found it to be an excellent remedy. If troubled with rheumatism give it a trial. It is certain to relieve the pain as soon as applied, and its continued use will effect a cure. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by St. Bernard Drug Store, Earlington; Ben T. Robinson, Mortons Gap; George King, St. Charles.

Don't Use Drugs

unless you need them, and then only pure drugs, such as are sold by responsible druggists. We keep only the best. That is the great distinction to be looked for when the time comes that you need them. Nowhere else will you find so complete a stock. A good time to begin that spring medicine.

ST. BERNARD DRUG STORE,
BRYAN HOPPER, Manager.

Subscribe for THE BEE.

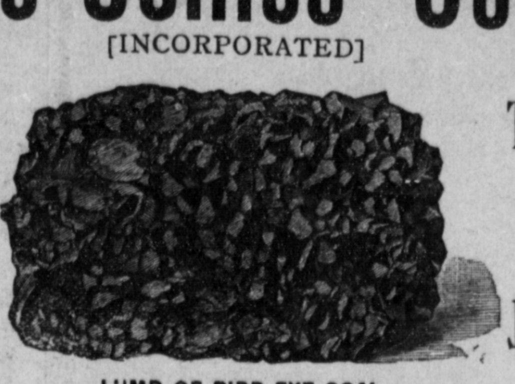
E. T. HALSEY, PRESIDENT. W. C. NONES, VICE-PRESIDENT.
W. M. GRAHAM, SEC'Y. BEN W. ROBINSON, GEN'L M'G'R.

Bird Eye-Jellico Coal Co.,

[INCORPORATED]

HALSEY, Whitley County, Kentucky.

Telegraph Address, JELLICO, TENN



LUMP OF BIRD EYE COAL.

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF

JELLICO---From the well-known Jellico Vein.

VANDERPOOL---Unsurpassed both as a Steam and a Domestic Coal.

Sole Miners of the Famous--BIRD EYE CANNEL

Special attention given to Mining, Screening and Handling.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY.

Two more rail mills were put in operation at Carnagie's Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock on the 14th instant, giving employment to 350 men.

Why suffer with Coughs, Colds and La-Grippe when LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE will cure you in one day. Does not produce the ringing in the head like Sulphate of Quinine. Put up in tablets convenient for taking. Guaranteed to cure, or money refuuded. Price 25 Cents. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store Earlington, Ky.

One of curiosities developed by the last French census is the fact that the foreign population of Paris greatly outnumbers the native.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For Sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

Lippitt Woolen Mills, Woonsocket, R. I., have ordered a general resumption of activity on full time, and have orders enough to run on full time for a number of months.

Most druggists sell you what you ask for. Some will ask you to take something which they claim is "just as good." Some times a little more profit induces them to do this Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is the best cough, cold and grip cure. After you try it once you will like it too well to accept any substitute.

Calcutta, India, is a great educational centre, one of the greatest in the world. It has twenty colleges with three thousand students, and forty high schools, with two thousand students. In the city there are altogether about fifty-five thousand English-speaking and non-Christian natives.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine, and let it stand twenty four hours; a sediment or setting indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its most wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention THE BEE and send your full postoffice address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Sent Free

To any person interested in humane matters, or who loves animals, we will send free, upon application, a copy of the "ALLIANCE," the organ of this Society. In addition to itensely interesting reading, it contains a list of the valuable and unusual premiums given by this paper. Address

THE NATIONAL HUMANE ALLIANCE,
410–411 United Charities Building, New York.

To Compound Prescriptions.

properly it takes time. It requires experience and a complete knowledge of drugs. It requires the druggist to have a large variety of drugs—fresh drugs. He must give the best possible work and for compensation he must be reasonable.

WITH THE ABOVE FACTS REMEMBER WE'RE CAREFUL.

ST. BERNARD DRUG STORE.
BRYAN HOPPER, Manager.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

$1.79

For a SHORT TIME We will sell BAILEY'S O. K. $2.00 SHOES ......At......

$1.79

Per Pair FOR CASH. This is done to introduce the best TWO DOLLAR Shoe ever put on this market. If you want the Best Bargain ever offered COME QUICK. How much we lose on each pair of Shoes is our business and your GAIN. See the Big Pile of them in our Window.

BAILEY & CO.
Madisonville, Ky.

$1.79 $1.79

$1.79

ARE YOU HUNGRY?

If you are, there is but one place in Earlington to get a quick lunch—at BEALL'S.

LUNCH AT ALL HOURS.

Hot Coffee all the time. Fresh Stock of Fruits, Confections, Cakes, Canned Goods, Fine Cigars and Tobacco at REASONABLE PRICES.

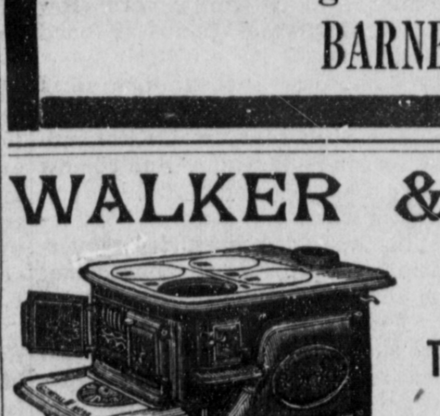
L. X. BEALL,
CORDIER BUILDING, MAIN AND RAILROAD. EARLINGTON, KY.

DON'T STAY AT HOME

Because the roads are too bad for driving. Try one of our saddle horses. We have some that "go the gaits."

BARNETT & ARNOLD.

WALKER & TWYMAN,
TINNERS.



(Successors to)
THOS. D. WALKER, "Old Joker,"
THE PIONEER TINNER.
Main Street, West of Railroad,
EARLINGTON, KY.

A complete Stock of
STOVES, CASTINGS AND TINWARE.

Repairing, Roofing and Guttering, "Sky-high" in quality and prices dirt cheap.

If you need anything in their line, WALKER & TWYMAN are the men you are looking for. You can get what you want and have a little money left.

A HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE
Free
BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
(33rd Year.)
Contains Valuable Information to those desiring to Learn
BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND, TELEGRAPHY, PENMANSHIP, ETC.
Unequaled Facilities for Locating Graduates in Lucrative Situations. Rates Very Low.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE BEE.

JAMES McDONALD,

OR

A STORY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

BY ELIZABETH WINQUES.

"James," said his mother as they rose from the breakfast table one cold morning in February, "Had you thought that this is the 22d of February, George Washington's birthday? I never notice the days as I used to, before your father's death, but it came over me all of a sudden this morning that today is the birthday of the Father of Our Country? Had you thought of it?"

"Yes, I heard 'em talkin' about it down town yesterday. They're goin' to have some kind of celebration at the school house," replied James, as he settled himself comfortably before the fire.

His mother gave a sigh and the boy well understood what it meant. It was the old story of a widow left with small means, and her boy being obliged to stop school and look for work.

"There is one way in which we can celebrate," the mother began.

James looked up eagerly, as visions of fire-works passed through his brain, but his face changed with the next words.

"You could try once more to get a place. The Father of Our Country was a worker, and we could at least celebrate his birthday in that way." Seeing the downcast face she stopped.

"There's no use in trying. I can't get a place," he said reluctantly. "I tried all day yesterday and only succeeded in getting knocked about and refused. It's no use. I'm tired of trying."

"My son, you must adopt the motto, 'If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.' Take heart today. Don't give up. Follow the example of our countryman."

James left the cheerful blaze very reluctantly indeed, and after wrapping up as best he could, went out into the cold North wind. He was undecided where to go. He had tried nearly every store in town. There was one business house, however, which he vowed he would not try. It was a large establishment controlled by one Mr. Sargan. He was a very cross old man, and every one was afraid of him.

As James walked past that store he was saying to himself, "I had rather starve than to have a position under that old——"

"Hey, boy! D'ye know of any boy about your age that wants a a position? A good one it is too, and pays well."

James looked up and saw Mr. Sargan himself standing in the doorway. Of course he was very much confused. He knew it to be a fact that Mr. Sargan always paid good wages. He thought of his mother and how glad she would be to have him in a good place, but he thought of his vow and responded, "No, sir."

He walked on, but his mother's words came to him, and he knew he had not followed the example of his countryman. He had told a lie. What would his mother say? He stooped down and picked up a handful of snow and moulded it into a ball. Seeing a boy coming down the street he yielded to a sudden impulse and flung it at him, at the same time dodging around the corner. Looking back a moment later he saw the boy still walking along as if nothing had happened, while Mr. Sargan who was still standing in the doorway was wiping snow from his face and clothes and quivering with anger.

James saw that he had missed his mark and decided it would be safer for him to get out of the way. There were several others standing near and he probably would not be suspected. He did not stop running until he reached an alley back of his home. Here he paused a moment for breath. Two boys passed along the street busily talking.

"Mr. Sargan—O! he's just furious! He has my little brother up there because he thinks he threw a snowball at him. I expect he's going to whip him."

They were out of hearing now, but James had heard enough to understand that someone else was getting the punishment he deserved. It looked rather cowardly for a big boy of fifteen to allow a small boy to be punished in his place. Would George Washington do that way?

In a moment James was off down the street to Mr. Sargan's office, determined to tell the truth or die in the attempt. He could hear the sound of sobs coming from the room as he knocked timidly on the door trembling from head to foot.

A very gruff voice said, "Come in!"

The door opened very slowly and James entered. Little Harry Smith was standing before Mr. Sargan who looked very angry.

"Well," from Mr. Sargan gruffer than ever.

"If you please, sir, began James, "I-I wanted to tell you that Harry didn't throw that snowball. I am the one that threw it, and I want to ask your pardon for hitting you. I didn't aim to hit you, but I threw it at a boy on the next street, but it missed him and hit you instead." James paused but Mr. Sargan's face had relaxed and he was silent.

"I'm really very sorry, sir, that it hit you. But when it was done, I'm willing to own I did a cowardly thing. I ran away." Another pause. "When I got to the back alley at home I heard some boys talking. They said you thought little Harry Smith, here, threw the snowball. Then I thought over what my mother told me this morning. She said it was George Washington's birthday, and because we didn't have any money for fire-works and things, the way I wanted to celebrate, we could be good like him and that would do just as well. I knew George Washington never told a lie, so I thought I wouldn't either. Not to come and tell you, would be the same thing, you know. So I came."

When he had finished, Mr. Sargan's face was a study.

"What is your name?" he finally asked.

"James McDonald."

"Well James, so you're not going to tell any lies because George Washington didn't."

"No, sir-er-er-" He stopped when he thought of the lie he had so recently spoken to Mr. Sargan himself about the position.

"Mr. Sargan," he said very slowly, "there is one thing more I want to tell you. I told you a lie when I said I didn't know any one who wanted a position. I was looking for a place when I told you that."

"You may go, now," Mr. Sargan said briefly, "but come back this afternoon at 4 o'clock."

James left, but he determined not to come back. When he reached home he poured forth the whole story into his mother's ever ready ear. She sympathized with him, but advised him to return to Mr. Sargan.

In the afternoon he was still determined not to go, but his mother urged him until he reluctantly consented and started. He walked past the store a time or two and finally went in, resolved to take what he believed to be in store for him.

He found the old gentleman in a very pleasant humor, which surprised him.

"Take a chair—take a chair," said Mr. Sargan.

"Now I'll tell you what I want. When I asked you this morning about a position, I didn't want you myself, but a friend had written to me asking for a good strong boy right away to fill a vacancy at twenty dollars a month. But since you spoke to me so honestly I rather think I want you myself, and can't let you go. What do you say?"

James was very much taken aback with this. He felt that he didn't deserve either place and for a moment he wrestled with conscience as to whether he should tell of his cowardice.

"O, I'm not worthy of either place. The only reason I came back this afternoon was because some boys dared me to come and I didn't want them to think me a coward."

"And why didn't you want to come?" asked Mr. Sargan, fixing his eyes upon him.

"Because, because—"

"Because what?"

"Because, if you want to know truly, I was afraid of you," said James at last, very much abashed. Then he added, hoping to justify himself, "Nearly everybody is afraid of you."

Mr. Sargan walked to the window and remained there a long time. His next words were slow and measured and James listened attentively.

"I am sorry that no one likes me. I—"

"Don't say that, sir, for I'm sure the reason is that they don't know you. I am beginning to like you very much."

This seemed to open the conversation and Mr. Sargan poured out his heart to this boy.

"I realize now as I never did before that I *am* a cross old man. But I am resolved that on this, Washington's birthday, I will strive to be more like this great American in my deportment."

James McDonald was engaged by Mr. Sargan. He rose in the business until he became partner. He grew up to be a wise, successful man.

Mr. Sargan became amiable and kind, and he attributed the fact to the boy who snowballed him on Washington's birthday.

A Reminder of Army Life.

Mr. Lou Smith, editor of the Commercial, Myersdale, Pa., says: "A chronic diarrhoea that returns at frequent intervals, as a reminder of army life, has been more effectually controlled by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy than any other I have ever used. It possesses true merit." For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store, Earlington, Ben T. Robinson, Mortons Gap; George King, St. Charles.

At Youngstown, last week, the Ohio Steel Company began the construction of ten new open-hearth furnaces.

There are indications of a revival of activity in the worsted mills about Providence, R. I,

Painter's iron and steel works at Pittsburgh, additional departments, employing 300 or 400 men have sumed work.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Our Colored Citizens.

All communications and matters of news pertaining to this column should be addressed to GEO. ALEXANDER, Earlington, Ky.

Miss Sallie Ross was the guest of her sister Mrs Pritchett.

Mr. Marion Hays was in Madisonville last Saturday.

Mr. Wm. Johnson is rapidly improving at this writing.

Rev. John Bailey filled his appointment at Casky last Sunday.

The bad conduct of our young boys needs the gentle instruction of our police, especially at the Reading Room.

Rev. H. H. Carter preached for Rev. Gordon at Mortons Gap Sunday night and Rev. Christy filled his pulpit here.

We have been informed that the people at Mortons Gap are preparing to surprise a certain preacher who lives here. We are sorry to say that is a hard thing to do, nevertheless it can be done.

The paper read by Miss Mary Kenon was highly commendable and her delivery was above the average actors on the programme.

The Christian Endeavor has purchased more new song books.

Revs. Foster, Carter and Merriweather attended the M. and D. meeting at Mortons Gap last week.

The juvenile department of the U. B. F. will give an entertainment Saturday night, Feb. 27, 1897.

Quarterly meeting at the A. M. E. Zion Church next Sunday conducted by T. W. Selectman.

Rev. C. C. Hall will preach at the A. M. E. Zion Church next Sunday afternoon.

Come out to the reading room tonight. Subject for debate, "Needles and Pins," to be discussed by four ladies.

The S. M. T. will give a pink tea party Monday night, March 1, 1897. Admission 25 cents a couple, or 10 cents single.

Mrs. Annie Pritchett is on the sick list.

Come out to the Christian Endeavor Society next Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mesdames Ella Merriweather and Sabrie Duncan went to Madisonville Monday.

Miss Mary E. Nelson, the music teacher is out here from Madisonville every Wednesday. All who would like to take music apply to Mrs. C. Dunlap; $1.00 per moth.

The band boys have started up again. Hold tight to the horns, boys.

Mrs. Davis, the art teacher, gives painting lessons out here every Wednesday. All who would like to take, apply to Mrs. Geo. Alexander.

Be Beautiful.

If your blood is bad, your face shows it. It is nature warning you that the condition of the blood needs attention before serious diseases set in. Beauty is blood deep, and when you see pimples and liver spots on your face, go at once and secure a bottle of Carlstedt's German Liver Medicines, as they will purify the blood, clear the complexion and bring the rosy flush of health to the faded face and take away the liver spots and pimples. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

Building Ordinance.

The City Council of the City of Earlington, Ky., do ordain as follows:

(1) That no dwelling, storehouse, outhouse, shed or other house of any description, except the same be built of brick, stone, iron or cement, shall be either erected upon, removed to or placed upon any ground embraced within the boundry or territory within the city of Earlington named in the second section of this ordinance.

(2) The fire limits of the city of Earlington shall include all the territory included in the following boundaries: Beginning at the intersection of Railroad and Clark streets, thence easterly with Clark street to its intersection with Robinson street, thence southerly with Robinson street to its intersection with Farren avenue, thence westerly with Farren avenue to its intersection with Sebree avenue, thence northerly with Sebree avenue to its intersection with Main street and thence in the same direction to the point of intersection with Clark street (if Sebree avenue and Clark street should be extended through that portion of the city west of the railroad and north of Main street occupied by the L. & N. shops, tracks and other properties) thence easterly in a line parallel with Main street to the beginning, comprising the four squares which center at the point of intersection of Main and Railroad streets.

(3) The City Council, upon petition filed before them, may grant to any person or persons, corporations or companies permission to erect any building of wood upon any lot within said boundary by a two-third vote of the City Council, upon a yea and nay vote, and recorded on the minute book of the Council.

(4) Should any person, corporation or company, whether owner of house or occupant, erect or cause to be erected, remove to or place upon any of the lots of ground embraced within the boundary, as described in the second section of this ordinance, any house or building prohibited by this ordinance, the person or persons, so offending, shall be fined ten dollars for each day the same shall remain within the limits of the aforesaid boundary, to be recovered as other fines.

(5) The petition for permission to erect buildings of a character different from those named in the first section shall state the material to be used, the size of the proposed building and the distance from the buildings within one hundred feet of the building to be erected.

This February 19, 1897.
Attest: W. F. BURR, Mayor.
PAUL M. MOORE, Clerk.

Tudor Iron Works, East St. Louis, have started up, employing about 750 men.

Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey is an important addition to the list of the world's most valuable medicines. Harmless in its nature, yet almost infallible in its action, it is undoubtedly the most efficacious means known today of curing coughs, colds and kindred diseases.

ST. BERNARD COAL COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED.)

Miners and Shippers of **COAL AND COKE.**

General - Office, - Earlington, - Ky.

Branch Offices. | Branch Offices.

M. CARROLL, Manager, 337 Union Street, Nashville, Tenn.
S. H. NEWBOLD, Manager, 342 W. Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
R. G. ROUSE, Manager, Palmer House, Broadway, Paducah, Ky.
CAPT. T. L. LEE, Manager, Cor. Main and Auction Sts., Memphis, Tenn.
A. S. FORD, Manager, 327 Upper Second Street, Evansville, Ind.

Wholesale Agents--JOHN T. HESSER, Hauser Building, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. BRIDGMAN, Room 85, Hartford Building, Chicago, Ill.

THE FAMOUS NO 9. COAL,

For all uses, from Earlington, Diamond and St. Charles Mines. Only Vibrating Screens and Picking Tables used. THE BEST SELECTED COAL IN THE MARKET.

CRUSHED COKE FOR BASE BURNERS AND FURNACES.

Why buy High-priced Anthracite Coal, when you can get ST. BERNARD CRUSHED COKE for a much less price? One ton of the Crushed Coke will do the same work as one ton of the best Anthracite Coal.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT AND SAVE MONEY

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